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Agricultural

AS FEVER IN DETROIT.

Officer of Detroit, or at least ss credit him with it, has been me very singular information the presence of Texas fever cows in the vicinity of Detroit. announced that some cows had as fever or pleuro-pneumonia, he Health Officer said he was unna li will stribe steel I any experience with these rful lack of information on e Health Officer. After this article in the Free Press in wo diseases were referred to as the Tribune had some items in tter was badly mixed up, and distance must have got the idea of this city were in danger of The latest utterance credited Murray, a veterinary, had made m examination of several cases, disease was Texas fever, and tate Live Stock Commission were

for its introduction!

at are the facts in the matter? as ago the Commission learned sources that at least two cases ver had resulted fatally among stured in the outskirts of the quietly visited the city, conthe railroad officials, had special oart for Texans where they could contact with northern cattle. ed certain streets along which driven to the slaughter houses. ed placards were posted along warning the owners of cows llowing them to be driven over ets. Since then there have been ses reported where cows have died isease, and there will be others if cows will persist in driving or them along the routes set apart g the Texans. But the flurry of officer, and the ridiculous articles in the daily press credited to him, ed a number of people who do not nature of the disease, or the ease h it is controlled when cattle ownbey the regulations prescribed for the Live Stock Commission. Last ler the same regulations, but four died from this disease in the vicinity oit, and the owners acknowledged

o contagious pleuro-pneumonia, there las been a known case of it in Michiand we trust there never will. It is a entirely dissimilar from Texas or fever, that the most ordinary obshould detect the difference at a One is a disease of the lungs, atith a peculiar cough, and the other lilar to puerperal or milk fever in We hope the health officer will hereult some veterinary before giving reporters of the daily press such ments as he is credited with.

Diehl-Meditterranean wheat, of derable was grown in our State ason, has proved to be a valuable and will be largely sown this fall. ear been a favorable one there e been some phenomenal yields, the season it was very promisit was it did better than most other and its flouring qualities are ex-

aid that the most of the \$10,000,000 n seed oil manufactured in the last year was used in adultera

DAIRYING IN ONTARIO.

From a large volume of U. S. Consular reports just issued by the Department of the plant in some way by absorption, and Corn made a splendid growth of stalks but State, we take the following interesting re- that its remaining on the leaves would port of cheese making in Ontario:

Previous to the year 1864 factory cheese making had not been known in Canada. At about the date mentioned (as I learn from the report of the Ontario agricultural left to conjecture. If he is satisfied with ed on to their clover fields and will probacommission, Mr. Harry Farrington, of Her- his reply, it shows how little information kimer County, New York, settled in Ox- is really required to satisfy the demands of ford County, Ontario. Mr. Farrington these machine made agricultural papers. commenced the manufacture of cheese as he | The frankness with which this lack of had previously done in New York State, and, to use the language of Mr. Ballantyne point in the article, but it ought to generate (a witness before the commission above referred to), "a deep debt of gratitude is due change to some other paper-one that deto Mr. Farrington for having established pends more upon the quality of its informathis new and thriving industry in Canada." To show the growth of this industry, I may tion is needed on a Michigan farm, it is e permitted to refer to the following fig- more likely to be furnished by the MICHIures: In 1857, 1858, and 1859, the exports GAN FARMER, whose subscribers-at least of cheese from Canada to the United States -the reciprocity treaty being then in force -was 124 cwts., 117 cwts., and 323 cwts. respectively; in 1860, 1862, and 1864, 1,110 cwts., 466 cwts., and 1,138 cwts. The highest money value of cheese exports in any of information in a dilemma, some fellow near the above years was \$16,199. In 1879 and 1880, the exports of cheese from Canada stick," can very likely tell us how he got amounted to no less than 42,441,112 pounds, the declared value being \$4,094,046, or nearly 10 cents per pounds. Of this, 40,368,678 pounds was the produce of Canada; 3,000,-000 pounds of American cheese for the same period apparently found its way to a foreign market, through Canadian ports. The proportion of cream to milk from

well-fed and well-kept cows of good breed is stated at from 14 to 16 per cent.; this is regarded as an average. When milk is exchanged for cheese (as is the custom in this grain crop of that state: country), the amount allowed is one pound of cheese for ten pounds of milk.

"INFORMATION WANTED."

There never has been a time in the history of intelligent agriculture, when so much doubt existed in the minds of the remaining 44 per cent. having been farmers as to the proper course to pursue, abandoned on account of damage by chinchas at present. The drouth has upset all the plans which thoughtful scheming had matured, and the farms are much as though just laid out from a barren plain, not pondents, the product for 1887 will be 7,only the young clover but much of the old | 470,375 bushels. This will fall considerably n, that such a statement showed also is dead past renewing. What to do below our estimate of last month, and conwith these fields where clover and corn have clusively precludes the possibility of any failed, is the burden of many anxious in- surplus over and above the needs of the quiries. The recent rains have stopped the corn cutting, and the fields have greened up wonderfully, but that is the extent of the change. There can be no addition to the crop. The fodder will now mature and the ears that were formed will ripen up naturally, and make sound corn. If the fall is favorable for drying out the corn after it is cut, much of it in this vicinity will be run through the thresher, as the most economical way of getting what corn there may be the stalks, and at the same time preparing them for fodder. Our thresher agrees to furnish three men and one team to haul the engine, and thresh for \$1 per hour, running time. The neighbors will change work to get the crop from the fields and haul the thresher to the next job. We think this will be much cheaer thau to pull the stalks over to get ten bushels of corn-more or again.

I am gratified to report rhat my plan of cultivating a stubble field to prepare it for clover, is a complete success to date, Aug. 17. I sowed the clover last Saturday the 13th and harrowed it in, and to-day the clover is coming finely, and the wheat which had no opportunity to sprout before, is showing quite green over the whole field. This I shall feed off this fall with cows and horses, and I expect the clover will make a crop of hay next year, with what wheat may be left. I am working my corn field one way now with a single cultivator, and shall sow clover and work the other way. I have faith in a moist growing fall, and with the soil in the present very favorable condition. I shall expect to secure a stand of clover in these two fields at least. A good deal of rye will be sown, and clover with it for fall feed. If those who do this will mow off the rye next season about the time it is in blossom and cure it for hay, it hose deaths resulted from their own will be much better for the clover, and be of more value for hay than for grain, with less labor to secure it. The pasture alone will pay for the expense, and if the clover is sown soon, the chances are largely in

favor of a success. I lately saw an inquiry coming from Michigan in a western agricultural paper and its reply, which shows that "information" is "wanted" as badly at Chicago as at Ottawa. The editor owns up to his ignorance as to whether mammoth clover will grow a crop of seed after the first crop is cut for hay in June, and asks farmers who have had experience to answer the

more than a mere negative answer. The fifty bushels per acre, of very light quality. question presupposes that plaster nourishes hasten the assimilation. There is no at- third. Potatoes will be about one-fourth of tempt at correcting this old heresy, and how much wiser the questioner is for all his | Clover seed is short, but seems to be well trouble of asking for information, must be knowledge is admitted, is the only saving a desire in the mind of the subscriber for a tion for its yearly support. If informasome of them-have gone over the same ground, and know what answer to make from their own experience. We have no interest in spring wheat cultivation nor in chintz bug literature. If we sing out for by, who has been "tarred with the same rid of the tar. The farmer who gets through this year without a balance on the wrong side, is hereby called out for his fair exhibit, for the information of all concerned. A. C. G.

KANSAS CROP REPORT.

The State Board of Agriculture of Kansas, in their crop report dated August 10th, give the following information regarding the

WHEAT, WINTER AND SPRING. The area sown to wheat, as shown by the returns from county clerks, is 1,372,028 acres, a decrease of 28 per cent., or 386,365 acres as compared with the area seeded to this cereal last year. Of this amount but 56 per cent., or 774,526 acres, was harvested, bugs and continued unfavorable weather. With an estimated yield of 9.65 bushels per

This crop was reported in our last month's bulletin as in a fine condition, and the outlook for the largest crop ever known in Kansas was very promising; but the damage from chinch-bugs and the lack of sufficient rains at the right time have combined to lessen the bright prospect day by day, since that report was issued. In many localities the crop is a total failure, where for the same sections a month ago the condition was reported at 150 per cent. as compared with last year. The southeastern and northeastern corners of the State will furnish good average yields, they having been visited with timely and plentiful rains, while some good corn will be realized in a large majority of counties, attributable to local showers. The area seeded is the largest less-to the acre, and then tie them up ever recorded-6.442,923 acres-and the estimated product 75,449,566 bushels, which is less than 50 per cent. of the annual product for five years. These figures show the lightest yield per acre for the State since 1874, and clearly indicate that the product will not be sufficient to meet the requirements of our people within the year.

OATS. The area sown, 1,495,903 acres, is larger by 21 per cent. than for any former period, and correspondents report an average yield of about 28 bushels per acre, which will give us a product of 41,881,953 bushels, an increase over the product of 1886 of 5,988,-968 bushels, or 14 per cent.

There is a slight falling-off in the acreage of this crop, and a corresponding decrease in the product as compared with last year, but reports from correspondents show a good average yield for the entire State. It is estimated that the area seeded to this crop wili be 154,822 acres, and the probable product 2,105,636 bushels, an average yield

BARLEY. The acreage of this crop is small as compared with last year, being 20,991 acres, as against 24,100 acres for 1886. The probable

product will fall short of last year by at

TUSCOLA COUNTY NOTES.

of about 14 bushels per acre.

least 40 per cent.

Seeing reports from different parts of the State in regard to the drouth and its effect query. The next question as to whether upon crops, I thought it might be of interest plaster will pay sown in summer after the to some readers of the FARMER to hear from first cutting, is also beyond the kew of the this locality. During the twenty years I editorial force, but the reply airs the ignor- have lived in Tuscola County I never saw ance of the city farmers still farther by crops so promising up to the middle of July. stating the amount to be sown to be 100 to We have heard many men remark that they 150 lbs. per-acre-just double the quantity never saw a better corn year; but in the -which practice long since proved to be last few weeks they nave "changed their sufficient. The last question of the cor- tune." In this locality we have had but respondent as to whether it was necessary one light shower since July 9. Wheat proto sow plaster only when the leaves of mised well but the hot weather at the time

Peas are about one-third of an average crop. the dry weather will cut it short fully onean average crop. Pastures are dried up. filled. Pastures being poor many have turnbly cut the acreage short. Apples will be a light crop. ELLINGTON, Aug. 18, 1887.

THE STATE LIVE STOCK SANI-TARY COMMISSION.

The State Live Stock Sanitary Commission, consisting of H. H. Hinds, of Stanton; Chas. F. Moore, of St. Clair, and J. J. Woodman, of Paw Paw, met in this city recently to adopt measures to protect the citizens owning cattle in the vicinity of De troit from the ravages of the Texas fever. After looking the ground thoroughly over, they came to the conclusion that at this sea son of the year, the supply of cattle from our own State is inadequate to meet the wants of Detroit and that by shutting off the receipts of St. Louis cattle, the citizens of Detroit, would suffer a great hardship. and it would make a fine opening for the dressed beef monopolists located here. It is for the best interests of our State that our live stock markets should be kept up: but should Detroit ever see the time that the dressed beef people control the trade, then our farmers will have to market their cattle in Chicago and this would result in the throwing out of employment of several thousand men who now gain a livelihood in the live stock trade. These questions were fully discussed by the Commission, and the result was the establishing of the following

regulations: WHEREAS, by Act 182, Sessions Laws of 1885, it is made the duty af the Live Stock Sanitary Commission to protect the health of the domestic animals of the State from all contagious or infectious diseases, and for this purpose it is authorized and empowered to establish, maintain and enforce such quarantine, sanitary and other regulations,

WHEREAS, the driving of so-called Texas cattle, or cattle raised south of the 36th parillel of north latitude and that of that latitude, is exceedingly danger us to the ealth of all northern cattle that may chance

It is hereby ordered by the Live Stock Sanitary Commission, that all cattle cannot be absolutely identified as cattle that have passed the previous winter north of the 36th parallel of north latitude, shall be handled and driven from the stock yards at Detroit to the various slaughter houses only on the following steets: From the Michigan Central Stock Yards, Springwells, none of the above specified cattle will be permitted to be driven, but will be handled from the Michigan Central unloading shute at Twentieth Steet, Twentieth Street to Michigan Avenue, down Michigan Avenue to Foundry Street; along Michigan Avenuto Seventh Street; up Twelfth Street to Grand River. From King's yards, down I welfth Street to Michigan Avenue, down Frand River to Fourteenth Street, up Grand River to Woodward Avenue, along Grand River to Farrar Street, along Farrar to Randolph, along Randolph to Beaubien, along Beaubien to Larned, along Larned to Riopelle: along High street from Gran River to Riopelle, along Riopelle to Antie-tam, along Antietam to St. Aubin Avenue, along St. Aubin Avenue to Mullett Street None of the specified cattle shall be mitted to be driven to pasture, or to any other yard or barn than is connected with

the various slaughter houses. All owners of northern cattle are hereby cautioned and warned against using, an are directed not to use for moving northern cattle, any of the above named streets o portions of streets designated for driving Texas cattle, until the first day of November

By order of the Live Stock Sanitary Commis

H. H. HINDS,
President of Commission
Dated Stanton, Mich., August 5th, 1887.

WASHING SHEEP AGAIN.

PLAINWELL, Aug. 16th, 1887 To the Editor of the Michigan Farmer. I never thought it profitable to write any

thing contrary to my own convictions Many experienced men have testified that it is no benefit to the sheep to wash it. It is a known fact in this neighborhood, and in others close by, that good sheep have died from washing, and I have had to load up and draw home before now. The first registered buck I ever bought was left in pasture over night, (because I was late home); a heavy rain came up. In the morning he was like a hog that had wallowed in the mud, and after three weeks with best of care he died. I then made up my mind I wanted no sheep that would shear 40 lbs. per head. On another page, in last week's FARMER, there is a piece taken from the Country Gentleman headed, "In the Sheep Yard," which talks plain, and having lived in England and the United States over 20 years each, must say it is about as true as a man can talk. The great I and the little you is a great hindrance to farmers being united on anything. It is not always best to tell a man that my ways and my things are better than his, although he is often our best friend that will tell us of our faults. I borrow no trouble for unwashed wool. Sometimes there is a the dam to the river below. remark made that a man dare not call his soul his own, and I think we farmers act operations were begun a number of years clover were wet with dew or rain, was of ripening cut it short. The yield with the some that way. We are waiting for the ago, but it is only lately that it has been answered properly enough by saying, "It best farmers is about twenty-two bushels manufacturer or some other agent to tell us if taken hold of in earnest by a syndicate is not necessary to sow it when the grass 15 per acre, and many pieces not more than we shall or shall not wash our sheep. If I composed of wealthy men from La Crosse, be combed if needed, The demand for pick-

wot," but the question involves something ten to fifteen. Oats from twenty-five to have read straight, the manufacturer has a travelling agent or not. A wool buyer ought to know what will make cloth and what will scour out (not in cold water), and it is right here where the shoe pinches. Four pound fleeces they buy readily; the heavy ones they don't want, so we divide, and, like the prohibitory law and selling whisky, the devil always finds a way to get his due. J. L. K. showed me his washed and unwashed fleeces, and he himself considered his unwashed wool the whitest, softest and more pliable than the washed. I hope the subject will receive a general expression from sheep men, and that it will find a safe resting place. A. G. H.

> SHALL WE GROW FAT OR LEAN MEATS.

> A few weeks ago we published an article from Prof. Jas. B. Lawes on "The Pig of the Future," in which he showed the change that is coming over the people of England. in regard to the quality of the pork they consume. As Great Britain is one of the principal markets for American hog pro ducts, the opinions of such an observer as Mr. Lawes are of great value. He says the taste for excessively fat pork is dying out, and consumers are demanding more lean and less fat. This demand will very likely have an important influence in the future in deciding upon the relative merits of the various breeds of hogs as weil as the system of feeding them. Instead of the quiet hog, which turns everything to fat, with the lightest possible bone to support the carcass, we shall be looking for a more active animal, with a certain amount of muscle and plenty of bone to carry him around. The corn crib hog will have to be discarded, and his place supplied with a hog of less size, less fat, more lean meat, and whose early days were spent in a clover or pasture field. But Prof. Lawes' statement will apply with equal force to the United States. The demand for light pork has grown with each year, and the big six or eight hundred monstrosity which denot wanted. People are using more butter and less lard. Their pork must be mixed with lean meat or they leave it alone. And show, but the butcher knows a large proportion of the carcass will reach the renderng tank and only sell as tallow. The fat sheep for which England has long been amous, find few admirers on this side of the Atlantic, and within two years the de-

adds nothing to the bone and muscle of the consumer. The future hog must have more flesh and ess fat. It must not be a mere lard keg. It must be fed upon flesh forming foods antil grown, and then fattened. It means that more clover, peas, oats, milk, and such articles of diet must be used, and less corn. We will then have healthier and more palatable pork, and hog cholera will ecome a thing of the past.

mand has turned very decidedly to lean

mutton. And it is better that it is so. Fat

with lean meat. Fat supplies heat, but

THE MILLING BOOM AT THE " SOO."

It almost makes one dizzy to contemplate, even in print, the wondrous things which are to be done in the near future at the Sault Ste. Marie, more easily and euphoniously known as the "Soo." Since 1641, when its existence began as a Jesuit mission station, the quiet little village has lived a peaceful and innocent life, slowly growing, but retaining its many old-time features, its rural streets guiltless of sidewalks, its log and block houses, its motley inhabitants, Indians, lumbermen, fishers and trappers, mingling with the men from the north and south.

It was so out of the way a place that its natural advantages, while patent to the eye of a keen observer, have not been made use of as they would have been in a more central localion. Lying at the eastern end of Lake Michigan in a direct line between St. Paul and Minneapolis and Montreal, it is the natural gateway of the great lumber and mining regions of the Northwest. In 1855 the State of Michigan built a ship canal which was purchased by the United States Government in 1881 and made a free canal. This has become too small for the requirements of trade and is now being enlarged at a cost of \$5,000,000.

But the great boom which has struck the little city of Sault Ste. Marie is due to the fact that at last some one has hit upon a way to utilize the immense water power offered by Lake Superior, which at this place falls on a natural dam of eighteen feet, downward for three-fourths of a mile, and over which 190,000 cubic feet of water flow every second. There is nothing like it in the world, and all that has to be done is to that I will not always find a ready market cut a canal through the town from above

The idea is not a new one, and some

said that he would rather have our wool in the whole country about there is in a blaze the grease, but the buyers are at fault. It of excitement. Four great railroads are is a matter of indifference to me if I sell to straining every nerve to "get there" first, a ed, although the trade is taking more goods Canada railway systems, stores and resimagic, and people are moving into them before they are finished. The canal is to be three miles long and will furnish water days of quiet dreaming are over.

No more sending of wheat to Minneapolis here loaded with grain and depart filled Live Stock. with flonr in a very short time, and save two hundred miles of travel from Duluth to New York, 300 to Boston, and 400 to Montreal. Here will be built the paper mills, the steel and rolling mills, the blast furnaces, the electric light plants, in fact everything for which a never failing water supply can be made available. And when in addition to all these facilities, the "Soo" is decided to be the finest summer resort on climate, fishing and good hotel accomoda-

tions, what more can be wanting? Minneapolis and Chicago may hide their diminished heads, for the grain fleets will chiefly in connection with one organ or set give them the go-by, the real-estate agents of organs and sometimes with another and the lawyers will rush to the "fresh One of its commonest forms is splenic pastures," and the commercial travellers apoplexy, in which case the spleen becomes and tourists will seize their gripsacka, and engorged with blood of a black color, and after the experience of the past few weeks tarry consistence. refuse longer to believe in the vaunted coolness of the "city by the lake" or the refreshing breeze of the "Flour City,", and will hie them to the "Soo," and in the spray from the rapids see the rainbow of hope which just now is shining in all its prismatic beauty before the eyes of the happy dweller and property owner in that most for unate locality.

A Hint to Wool-Growers.

The figures of imports and exports of cases. wools ond woolens, just sent out by the government statistician, are very suggestive to wool-growers. When the tariff of 1883 went into operation, they naturally feared the competition of a great increase in impass over the same streets traveled by the southern cattle referred to, mutton. The big bullock loaded with tot mutton. The big bullock loaded with fat sult followed to a certain extent, and many oculation; or it can be conveyed into the excites admiration at a fair or a fat stock wool-growers became discouraged, and the circulation by the digestive tract—the usual total wool crop of the United States fell off | channel—all going to show that it canno from year to year until recently. One would be breathed in, as the germs of some naturally expect that a falling off in wool | diseases can; it now reproduces itself, and production would tend rather to increase causes fermentation of the blood, which it the amount of imports. But the figures of so alters in character that it becomes inthe custom houses show a materially differ- capable of supporting life. This organised ent state of things from what we would ex- poison acts very rapidly, for those that have

> The imports of wool for the eleven months contains little nour shment as compared ended May 31, 1887, were 20,823,783 pounds | twenty-four to forty-eight hours. less than those of the corresponding period ports of clothing and shawls was nearly more of "ring," etc., waste imported; 750,square yards of carpet more, and over 11,-500,000 more square vards of "dress goods." In other words, the foreign competition are extremely tenacious of life, prolonged largely composed of manufactured wool of they will withstand boiling.

some sort. 8,074,711 of cloths, 935,674 square yards of of spontaneous generation. I have already the value of \$1,812,721, and clothing, ready at \$2,465,928. The total imports of clothing wools were 17,428,509 pounds, against 38,849,188 in the corresponding time a year | become active agents for doing harm. ago. These figures are very suggestive, as fective in manner of scheduling wools and should be corrected.

Since the greatest competition our wood growers have to encounter in the marketing of their product comes, indirectly to be sure, but steadily, from the constant importations of wools manufactured in greater or less de- dry weather. gree, would it not be wise to forego the tirades against the 1883 reduction of the tariff on wools, and devote their energies to counteracting the filling up of our domestic markets with foreign-made woolen goods? The manufacturers of this country are the buyers of our wool. If they find the market in which they are to sell their goods filled with foreign made goods, they can not use our wools, even if they should buy them, unless bought at so low prices that they could sell their products in the home markets. This would enlarge the opening for home-grown woels, as prices of foreign wools are above those of domestic wools. Meanwhile, it would be well for the wool

grower to heed the comparative demand for wools. What manufacturers want are wools suitable for making the dress goods now in fashion. Excessive fineness is not demanded. The Merino breeder must produce a long staple, not too fine, which can Aiding vingion, a P

Chicago, New York and Iowa. And now lock wools is always limited, and it will not pay to breed in that direction. The quantity of pure, combing wools needed is also limitbridge is being built across the rapids and of this class than a year ago. What is called present canal connecting the American and | medium, quarter, half-blood wools are most in demand, for the very good reason that dences and hotels are going up as though by the cloths made there rom make up the garments of the "middle classes" of our population, by far the largest in numbers. This demand is likely to continue about ln power for all the miles that can be built upon present proportions, and so breeders must For this is the great summum bonum produce wools of medium fineness, with of all the labor and capital to be expended good length of stapie, and as much per head on this quaint old fashioned place, whose of flock as possible. The lessons indicated above in the custom house figures should be heeded by breeders if continued profit to be ground. The vessels can be brought through many years is expected.—Eric, in

The Cattle Plague.

Dr. Grenside, of the Ontario Agricultural Collegge, writing to the Toronto Mail concerning the cattle plague known as anthrax. or by the French as charbon, several cases

of which had existed in the vicinity, says: There is no specific disease that has such a wide range of subjects, for no animal the lakes, with beautiful scenery, lovely from man downwards seems to be insusceptible to its baneful influence. Another peculiarity is the variety of forms in which it manifests itself; sometimes showing itself

Then there is enteric charbon, when the bowels are the chief seat of trouble. The tongue is also the seat of the chief local lesion, in other cases, constituting gloss anthrax; and the lungs in some lingering instances have been found affected.

Black Quarter or Quarter Ill was looked upon until recently as being another manifestation of the same disorder; but although there is a close resemblance in some respects still it differs in the important respect that the essential cause is not identical in both

The essential element in the production of anthrax is a minute vegetable organism, which from its rod or staff-like form is called bacillus. This on gaining access to the system, which is possible through an made experimental inoculations testify that usually death is brought about in from

This organ has two ways of reproducing a year ago. Allowing the same rate of im- itself. In a living being it increases by ports in June, we have over 22,500,000 dividing into two parts, these two parts pounds less in the fiscal year 1886-7 than in then subdivide, and so on, rapid increase the previous year. And the year's imports taking place. Outside of a living body, of yarns were nearly \$1,500,000 pounds and where a bacillus has food to use, little less. On the other hand, the value of im- spots are observed to form within its coat, and arrange themselves in rows like peas \$100,000 more; there were 1,750,000 pounds in a pod, and when they are ripe the covering membrance bursts, and frees these 000 more pounds of cloth; over 40,000 atoms of matter, which are the spores or seeds. These spores being taken into a suitable host become bacilli. Bacilli speres with United States wool-growers is now drying won't kill them, and Pasteur says

The next practical point is how did the The total imports for the eleven months | germs of this disease get along the river were 802,790,666 pounds of wool, 4,428,229 flats. In the present stage of science we of "ring," etc., waste, 2,751,717 of yarns, can hardly urge the almost exploded theory carpets, 74,604,242 square yards of women's stated that all the particulars in connection and children's dress goods, knit goods to with this disease have been explained, but this point is an exception, and we cannot made, wearing apparel, and shawls valued | tell where the seeds of antbrax are and where the are not; but observation has determined under what conditions they usually

Our experience in this country with this I said before, and are in some degree a disease amounts to a mere nothing, when guide to the action of wool-growers in their | compared with the countries of Europe. proposed labors with the next congress. It From all accounts as great losses have been is evident that the present law is greatly de- sustained in a week's time from this disease in France alone, as in this province during twenty years. In France it is stated that a very warm summer is never seen without charbon being prevalent, and that it occurs on land that has been inundated, and then become dried up from prolonged

The history of last summer's as well as is summer's mortality along the flats of the river, shows that these conditions existed. It may be that the seeds of this disease exists everywhere, on all soils, but that certain conditions are necessary to render them active.

In the present outbreak the only practicable means of prevention is to remove the cattle from the source of infection. If cattle were not allowed access to these flats. which have proved so dangerous, during the dry weather, the chances are there would be no losses to record.

In two cases last year I recommended removal of the cattle to other [fields, but the owners hesitated about following my instructions, on account of the scarcity of feed; but they were soon forced to do so by additional losses, and as soon as the change was made there was no more trouble.

It is a matter of extreme importance to (Continued on eighth page.)



FALL MEETING OF THE DE-TROIT DRIVING CLUB.

The fall meeting of the Detroit Driving Club will begin Sept. 20 and last four days. It is expected to be the most brilliant event of the fall season. There will be fourteen races and \$10,000 will be the amount of the Stakes. The Michigan Trotting Horse Breeders' Association has joined forces with the local club, which will afford De troit turf lovers an opportunity to witness the performances of the choicest young horses of the Michigan stables. A new departure in racing will be the mode of contesting each event. The best two in three heats will govern in place of the old system of three in five. President Campau believes that by this method much of the jockeying will be done away with, as no driver will be able to "lay up" his horse. The program for the four days' is as follows:

First day: No. 1-Four-year-old stake, M. T. H. B. association (closed May 5 with five nominations. No. 2—2:40 class, purse \$1,000. No. 3—Open to all pacers (Johnston barred), purse \$1,000.

Second day: No. 4-Five-year-old stake, M. T. H. B. association (closed May 1 with M. T. H. B. association (closed may I with six nominations). No. 5—2:29 class, purse \$1,000. No. 6—2:22 class, purse \$1,000. No. 7—Special three-year-old stake, M. T. H. B. association (closed 1885, two nomina-

Third day: No. 8-Two-year-old stake, M. T. H. B. association (closed May 1, thirteen nominations). No. 9-2:24 pacing. purse \$1,000. No. 10—Grand special event. No. 11—2:34 class, purse \$1,000.

Fourth day: No. 12—Three-year-old stake, M. T. H. B. association (closed May 1, eight nominations). No. 13—2:25 class, purse \$1,000. No. 14—2:18 class, purse \$1,000.

In addition to the above bill, President Campau is negotiating with the owner of Johnston, to have the latter attempt to beat his own best pacing record, 2:061/4. Mme. Marantette will exhibit her stable of running and park horses daily, but the greatest feature will be a special contest between Patron and Jay-Eye-See or Clingstone. Patron's presence is assured and the other horses will come if in condition. Clingstone is being worked daily at Cleveland, and is showing repeated heats below the twenties. Jay-Eye-See has done a mile in 2:16 this summer, but has not yet reached his old mark, 2:10. Patron has a mark of 2:141/4, and Clingstone of 2:14. It ought to be a great race.

PEDIGREE ASKED FOR.

DAVISBURGH, Aug. 10, 1887.

To the Editor of the Michigan Farmer. Please publish the pedigrees of the following horses and oblige a subscriber and others of your patrons: Patron, Cobb, Masterlode and Belmont 4468. We would also like to inquire if any of Goldsmiths Maid's colts have done anything on the track or in the stud.

PATRON - Bay borse: bred by J. C. Mc Ferran & Co., of Louisville, Ky.; for ed in 1882; got by Pancoast 1439, he by Woodford Mambrino 345, out of Vicara, by Harold 413 (the sire of Maud S.). Dain, Beatrice, by Cuyler 100; g. dam, Mary Mambrino (the dam of Elvira 2:181/2) by Mambrino Patchen 58; g. g. dam, Belle Wagner, by Embry's Wagner; g. g. g. dam, Lady Bell, by Bellfounder Jr.; g. g. g. g.

ora, by Mammouth Eclin MASTERLODE 595-(formerly Hamble. tonian Star); bay horse, bred by James M. Mills, Bullville, Orange Co., N. Y.; foaled in 1868; got by Rysdyk's Hambletonian 10, he by Abdallah 1, out of the Chas. Kent Mare, by imp. Bellfounder. Dam, Lady Irwin, by Seeley's American Star; g. g. dam by Abdallah 1.

BELMONT 4468-grey horse; breeder not known; date when foaled unknown; said to | time out of him than he has yet shown when have been sired by Irish Foxhunter; owned by A. C. Fiske, Coldwater, Mich.

MANIE COBB 1326-bay horse, bred by Harrison Robbins, Philadelphia, foaled in 1875; sired by Happy Medium 400, he by Rysdyk's Hambletonian 10, out of Princess, by Andrus' Hambletonian. Dam, Lady Jenkins, by Black Jack, a son of Long Island Black Hawk 24.

None of Goldsmiths' Maid's colts have yet distinguished themselves.

GIVE THEM THEIR DESERTS.

A dispatch from Rochester, N. Y., durthe progress of the race meeting there, announced that George Tufts, driver of the hav mare Loretta F., and who was beaten by Charley Hogan in the 2:21 race, has been said that Tufts received \$2,500 for pulling Loretta F. and allowing Hogan to win. C. C. Pond, of Jackson, this State, owner of the mare, declares that Tufts sold out Pond put \$1,500 on his mare, and wanted Tufts punished. The announcement of Tufts' expulsion was made from the judges' stand after the judges had investigated the case and found that the charges were true. The decision of the judges was as follows:

driver of Loretta F. perpetrated a fraud in the 2:21 class, and having sufficient proof thereof, have decided to expel from all National Trotting Association tracks the George Tufts, and further action will be taken with all other parties implicated and connected in the fraud."

The "other parties" are understood to be Frank Herdic, the pool seller, and a De troiter with a reputation as a gambler, political manager, and general "boss."

Overreaching.

In reply to an inquiry in the New York Times, whether there was any cure for follows:

"To prevent overreaching, which is the with the toe of the hind foot, when either trotting or walking, shorten the toe and increase the weight of the foreshoes; also, have no calks on them. This enables the horse to pick up the forefeet quickly and absence of the heel calks prevents the striking of the hind toe upon them. The hind shoe should be made short in the toe."

ideas and exper ences. It is in fact just the land Farmer, and the results are made disreverse of the truth. The suggestions will tinct by engravings from photographs of the more thoroughly than if harrowed across the soggy potato to one dry and mealy. Still produce overreaching, not cure it. How growing plants and of the tubers after dig- rows first; at least that is my experience. according to the general liking, the better quaintest specimens from China, Japan and can increasing the weight of the front shoe ging. The conclusions which Mr. Hersey Much depends upon the soil how many har- foliage a potato has, the better its quality Burmah. Many of the more recently introcause the foot to be raised more quickly; has drawn from his experiments, continued rowing may be necessary in order to suffici- and greater its yield. It is therefore likely duced breeds in the non-game varieties have

and if the shortening of the toe will have the effect, will not the shortening of the toe of the hind shoe counteract this? Most

A sure way of removing this unpleasant failing in the movement of a horse, in a majority of cases, is to shorten the toe of the front shoes and lengthen the toe of the hind shoe. By this arrangement the horse will pick up his fore-feet quicker, and the hind feet slower, thus accomplishing just what is wanted. If a quarter of a second of time is thereby gained, the forefoot will its elongated toe.

We owned a valuable horse once subject to overreaching. He was taken in hand by several experienced shoers, and every one adopted the erroneous method recommended by our New York contemporary. Being in the stable one day, we sat down upon a chair, after examining the shoes, to devise some way to cure the animal of this defect: and the conclusion we arrived at lead to insisting upon the shoer following our instructions, the result of which was a complete success. Now and then a new shoer would not be aware of this overreaching and would shoe in the old way, when the overreaching was as bad as ever, until the shoes were removed. We had another horse cured in the same way, as had at that time many other persons. Indeed, we have never known this method to fail when properly followed .- Germantown Telegraph.

Brittle Hoofs.

Horses are frequently troubled with brittle hoofs, caused by deficiency of water in the bone. This is caused in various waysfever of the feet, or the common founder inflammation of the interior of the foot; exposure to fermenting manure or filthy stables, by which the horn is saturated with moisture containing ammonia; leaving the feet covered with mud: or even continued hot or dry weather, or an unhealthy condition will produce this trouble in the feet The horn becomes dry and granulated, and separates very easily, crumbling or splintering away until there is scarcely crust enough left to fasten a shoe upon. The remedy is, of course to remove the cause and restore the moisture. Frequent washing of the feet with cold water, with attention to the health, and to give the horse clean bedding and an earth floor to stand upon, or else deep bed of sawdust, will prevent it, or cure it in many cases. Glycerine and water in equal parts is an excellent dressing for the hoofs. An occasional soft feed, as bran mash with a little linseed, is also useful, because it keeps the horse in good health and cool. Tar is sometimes used as a hoof dressing with advantage, but it needs caution in its application, -Boston Transcript.

Horse Gossip.

JOHN MURPHY, who has charge of Maud S says he recently drove her a mile at Tarry own, N. Y., in 2:103/2. But these private trials must be taken with a grain of allowance -say 10 seconds in this case.

THE BARD, the great racer owned by A. J. Cassatt, and a son of the famous Longfellow, stomach it is thought. The Bard was never beaten but once, and then he carried extra weights.

head Bay or Prospect Park, open to all comers for a purse of \$2,500. Baldwin thinks he has a two-year-old. Emperor of Norfolk, who can 'do up" anything of his age in the world.

CHARLEY HILTON, the fast son of Louis Napoleon, has been sold by Mr. Sisson, his breeder, to Messrs. Hickok and Crawford, the well-known drivers. Look out for him now. as these gentlemen will probably get faster it is necessary.

JOHN SPLAN says that the majority of trotters are trained too much. While John's quietly disappear without establishing a ord regarding most everything pertaining to rotting horses is open to suspicion, he is very likely stating the truth in this instance. Trotters are being trained too young and too

E. M. KIES, of Reading, Mich., has bred his three-year-old filly Belle K., full sister of Belle F. 2:151/4, by Masterlode (595), dam Belle Hastings, by Magna Charta (105), and also the dam of Kittle Van 2:24, to St. Bel 5336, (record as a four-year-old, 2:241/2). St. Rel in by Electioneer 125, dam Beautiful Bells, by The Moor 870. He is therefore a full brother to Hinda Rose, record 2:191/4 as a three-year-old. Chimes, record 2:32, as a two-year-old, and Bell Boy, the fine young expelled from all Association tracks. It is stallion recently purchased by S. A. Browne of Kalamazoo. Mr. Kies ought to have great trotter.



Experiments with Potatoes. Enterprising farmers obtain much valu-"The judges having ascertained that the able information for themselves and for others by experimenting with different crops, carefully measuring the results instead of vaguely estimating them. There give such varying returns, that caution is needed to prevent erroneous conclusions, even from carefully conducted trials; or their teachings may apply to only limited conditions. Toere is no crop which is so liable to give varying conclusions from experiis that the seed is used in several different tubers, cut or uncut, single eyes or several and hauling off. Three men and one team overreaching in horses, the editor replies as eyes in a hill, and the growth of these vary- will get the corn off very rapidly, and the ing forms may be largely affected by the habit of striking the heel of the forefoot cloddy, or by the character of the season whether cold or hot, moist or with a prevailing drouth. The seeds of other crops are not affected to the same degree. Experiments, however, always afford valuable teachings, although in case of the potato so that as much of the land as possible can throw them out well in front; and the they must be longer continued and repeated under different circumstances.

A series of accurately conducted trials, by Edmund Hersey, of Hingham, Mass., is retthe first harrowing breaks the crusts and less farinaceous, must be really the best being the bird to which they owe their ori-This reply is wholly contrary to our own ported in a late number of the New Eng-

for a number of years are-1, that whole po- ently fine the surface for seeding to wheat. tatoes will produce a crop from a week to But sufficient depth to furnish a mellow bed ten days earlier than cut potatoes; 2, that for the seed, both to insure germination and small whole potatoes will produce for many years in succession, as good if not better results than large potatoes cut the size of the small size of the small ones; 3, the "seed end" of the potato starts with more vigor, and produces larger and more potatoes; 4, a large piece will produce a better crop than very small pieces or single eyes; 9, that long sprouts, broken off, leave the pototoes worse off than those with eyes just starting; 6, that be clear out of the way of the hind foot with the potato scab is not propagated from the affected seed.

Some of these conclusions accord with common practice, while others materially vary. Conclusion No. 1 may be greatly modified by the condition of the soil; the whole skin of an uncut potato being impervious to moisture, retains the freshness of the tuber, while a cut piece is open to speedy drying up, and in a cloddy or dusty soil loses much of its value before it has given the new sprouts a fair start. In a strong, compact, finely mellowed soil, with early planting, there will be little difference. Conclusion No. 2 would be changed by some modifying influences. It is a comfluences already mentioned, the small whole notatoes withstanding the effect of a light soil better than cut ones; and late planting would usually make more difference in favor of the whole tuber than early planting. For similar reason, the large piece mentioned in the 4th conclusion will aid the growth of the new shoots better than the small piece which would dry up more speedily, but there would be but little difference with very

early planting in a fine, moist soil. Several of Mr. Hersey's experiments ha but a single trial, and are therefore of little or no value, as the results may have been largely modified by the external circumstances which we have mentioned.

The trials which were made with smooth and with scabby potatoes, have been repeated three years with the same results, those which were very scabby when planted, and hose perfectly smooth, having in both cases produced crops entirely free from the defect. But Mr. H. prefers to continue the trial three years more before settling on a definite conclusion.

While we would offer every encourage ment for the performance of careful, measured and accurate experiments, it is well to observe particularly the various causes which may affect or modify the results, a care which is quite necessary in arriving at correct conclusions, and more important than merely accurate weighing and measuring without noting their influence.

The difference in the amount of the crop between planting large and small seed, as already stated, is doubtless mainly owing to outside influences, and the character and nature of the variety is not changed by the size of the tuber. The crop of any particular variety of the apple or pear is not augmented by selecting a large shoot for a graft, nor diminished by using a small one. A large graft on a feeble stock could not be expected to make as good a growth as a small graft on a vigorous one; and in the same way a small potato with an early star in a genial soil would do better than a large one with a bed of poor earth to grow in. Hence the main effort for success in potato "LUCKY" BALDWIN has issued a challenge raising is to give the seed the most favorable conditions for success. Various circumstances may sometimes point to the use of whole tubers for seed, and others to sections, the practice being guided and controlled by a knowledge of the most favorable conditions .- Country Gentleman.

The Hessian fly has at length extended its habitat to England. When this destructive insect was first discovered about a year ago in a field near Hertford it was hoped that, like the Colorado beetle, it would footing in the British Isles. That single chance for the wheat grower seems to have vanished, for not only has it again made its presence felt all over the wheat and barley fields in its old haunts, but it is reported to have attacked the growing barley plants in Perthshire and Cambridgeshire, and is multiplying at an alarming rate. It is also anounced from Bedfordshire, from Essex. and from various localities near Inverness, and is suspected in numerous other quarters, The Britisher must therefore face the fact of the naturalization of a pest which in Canada and the United States has cost the farmers millions of dollars .- Toronto Mail.

Preparing Corn Land for Wheat.

N. S. Shepherd, of Missouri says in the Kansas Farmer: Where a system of rotation with wheat, corn, oats, hay, grain or clover is followed, it will sometimes be found a good plan to have wheat follow corn. If the corn has been properly cultivated and kept clean and the soil mellow, corn land can be very easily prepared in a good condition for fall seeding to wheat. I am satisfied that in a majority of seasons it pays to cultivate corn reasonably late, at least until as far as possible the crop is assured, and especally should are some crops, however, which are liable to this be done when we are intending to follow the corn with wheat. If this plan has been followed the corn ought to be clean of weeds and the soll reasonably mellow. I al ways make it a rule to cut the corn close to the ground. This in a great measure does away with the interference in preparing the ments as to the potate. The reason of this land by the stubs of the cornstalks. If only a small acreage of corn land is to be seeded forms, as for instance, large and small to wheat, I should certainly advise cutting ground is then in a much better condition to soil, whether wet or dry, pulverized or seed to wheat. Unless you are better prepared than the average farmer a large acreage would be hard to clean up in this way. so that the next best plan must be adopted, and that is to cut and set up the corn in good-sized shocks, making the rows straight be seeded, the common farm harrow can be used. I prefer to harrow the way the corn was plowed or cultivated the last time, as

loosens up the surface. The cross harrow-

covering. I prefer always to use the drill for seeding; the seed is sown so much more evenly and at a more uniform depth than can possibly be done by hand, that I consider it pays to use the drill. Besides, drilling saves time, and in the fall when work is something of an object.

I like to have land seeded to wheat rea onably clean and thoroughly prepared in a good condition, and the expense of one more harrowing would be a small item if it is ecessary to a proper preparation of the soil.

An Underground Milk-House. H. Stewart, in the Country Gentleman,

lescribes a convenient milk house: An underground milk house should be nade 12 feet deep, in dry, well-drained ground, or in a hillside of suitable character. The lower part should be nine feet deep and walled with stone or brick. One 12 feet square will be ample for a dairy of 20 cows or less. Beams are laid in the wall for the floor of the upper cellar. A trap door and an open stairway is made in this floor at one side, and a square opening in mon opinion that small potatoes are of less the centre covered with glass to admit some value than large ones. This opinion is light. This opening is protected with a safe mainly owing to the various modifying in- railing. The shelves are ranged around three sides, the other side being occupied by the stairway and a table or bench. The wall is kept white by occasional whitewashing or kalsomining, and this keeps the cellar sweet. If the air becomes damp at any time, a peck of fresh lime may be placed in it, and as it will absorb seven pounds of water and still be dry, it will be found very useful in maintaining the requisite moderate moisture of the air. The churning may be done in the upper cellar, which is three feet below the ground level and has a board roof to protect it from the snn. The window should be on the north side, and a ventilating door should be made in the ceiling of this room.

If the cellar should become too warm at any time, the air may be cooled by carrying into it a block of ice; any moisture in the air which may be condensed by this decrease of temperature will be quickly taken up by the

Experience will suggest any desirable improvement upon this plan, which has been found to work excellently and to keep a very regular temperature during the hottest weather. It is necessary to be cautious in ventilating such a cellar in the day time, when it should be kept closed, and if left open at any time it should be on a clear, breezy night.

General Purpose Sheep.

The Sheep Breeder says that F. D. Curtis, of New York, has reached the conclusion that there is such a thing as the "ideal general purpose sheep," and that this idea is one-fourth blood Merino and the rest a blending of Southdown, Cotswold and Oxforddown. Nothing that we have read for | worth thinking about in all this as connected years so forcibly reminds us of the old story of the boy dog-trader, who, having where a system of feeding is pursued calcucracked up his dog as part greyhound and part English setter, on being asked what the other part was, replied that the rest was "just dog." We imagine that Brother Curtis' ideal animal, with his infusion of Merino, Cotswold, Southdown and Oxforddown blood will be after all "just sheep," and considerably short of an ideal ne at that. If the history of sheep husbandry shows anything, we taink it shows pretty clearly the fallacy of attempting to combine the blood of more than two breeds of sheep. Mr. Curtis is experimenting on a cross of another character, which commends itself to the practical breeder. It is a three-fourths Oxforddown and one-fourth Merino. This cross produces a brownfaced sheep of a hardy, rugged type, rangy on the legs, with a compact fleece and the

staple long and crimped. Mr. Curtis contends that none of the English breeds of sheep are exactly suited to the American want, and that it is desirable that a distinctly American breed combining the best qualities of the Merino and mutton breeds be attained by the American sheep breeder. This view is held by many, while there are a very considerable number who maintain that the Southdown, Shropshire or Oxforddown after becoming acclimatized, are as well adapted to our pastures as to their native fields, and that the best results are secured by preserving the distinctive features and traits of the different breeds named.

Injury to the Foliage of the Potato.

not require the entire destruction of potato vines to injure the yield and quality of the small amount of food; therein lies the sucrop. Where the larva of potato bugs begin eating the vine, but are stopped, the plant puts out new leaves and does its best to repair the damage. But if the injury has gone far the crop is spoiled. Any other atack on foliage is just as bad as the dreaded bugs. We once knew a man who thought to do a smart thing by cutting down his potato vine with a scythe when the bugs began operations. He got rid of potatoes and bugs together at one blow. Others have unintentionally done the same thing by over-large doses of Paris green. If the poison is pure a very little of it is enough to burn the vines as if a fire had passed over them. There is much difference in Paris green. Some dealers seem to understand the popular tendency of farmers to use it too strong, and therefore the dulterate it so as to guard against this dal er, and to add to their own profit.

The result altogether is that the average of potatoes, between the bugs and the poison used to destroy them, is not as good as it was before the bug era. Possibly this is for the best. We as a people were perhaps learning to live too much on potatoes for our good, just as the Irish used to before the potato rot and the famine. They are a farinaceous food, and therefore not the best adapted for giving strength and vigor. We use a great many potatoes, poor as they often are. If they were always mealy, white and fine grained, should we not use many more than we do? Yet pos- has given its name to the diminutive fowls sibly the poorer quality of pototoes, being known as Bantams, the wild Bankiva fowl food. There are occasionally persons with gin. But the probability is that the various ing levels the soil and loosens it up much taste so perverse that they prefer a moist, breeds originated in the east. This is proven

that few or none will purposely allow their possible to prevent it

Agricultural Items.

THE pigs in the pen will thank you very kindly for the purslane or "pusly" uprooted in the garden. "Meaner than 'pusly'" has passed into a proverb; it is one of the most troublesome weeds the gardener deals with. But the pigs love it.

A CORRESPONDENT of the Country Gentleman has found that a fluid ounce of crude carbolic acid added to three gallons of soap suds, is a sure remedy for lice on cattle. He selects a sunny day, and washes the cattle all over with a cloth.

An analysis of our export trade for the last fiscal year gives about 75 per cent as ag. ricultural products, against 20 per cent of manufactured articles. Unless the farmers prosper there can be no permanent prosper ity for the State or nation.

THE best time to sort potatoes is when they are dug. Do not let the potatoes lie in the hot sun, nor remain in large heaps till they are cured. As fast as they are dug they should be spread in the shade, not over six inches deep, and left until thoroughly dry.

terrible trial to man and beast in some parts of New York this season, owing to the wet, hot weather. A man at Unionville has a cow so bitten by insects that there is not a spot on her body not covered by a blister.

It is said that the mosquitoes have been

T. BENNETT, of Trenton, N. J., says a powder made of gas tar and lime, one part of the former to 16 of the latter, proved an effective insecticide for the potato beetle on his farm. Two applications repelled them for the season. The same remedy is good to kill all descriptions of plant lice. The remedy is simple and chean.

THE pork from swine fed on skimmed milk and buttermilk, with grass, apples, etc., and finished off with corn a few weeks before slaughtering, is superior in flavor to that made from animals gorged on an exclusive diet of corn. It does not "waste in the pan as does corn-fed pork, either.

THERE is a less wasteful way of feeding corn fodder than that of scattering it over the parnyard to be trampled under foot and fouled, so that it will not be eaten. Racks made along the fences or sides of the barn will prevent the waste and such parts of the fodder as are left by the cews may be thrown

A BREEDER of thoroughbred cattle, whe is adjunct to his business, remarked the other day that the owner of a fine farm near him had offered him the use of the farm rent free for two years, if he would simply leave upon it the manure made in his business. He also! added that he did not know a farmer in his vicinity whose profits amounted to as much in the year as the manure from his cattle was worth in the same time. There is much with stock-raising, and especially dairying, lated to add materielly to the value of the manure pile.-Stockman.

Important to All who Work

a living. Write to maneu & co., I land, Maine, and they will send you full in formation, free, showing you how you can make from \$5 to \$25 and upwards a day, and live at home, wherever you are located. ome have made over \$50 a day. Capital no required: you are started free. All ages both sexes. All is new. Great incomes sure from the start. Fortunes await all worker who begin at once.

The Poultry Pard.

Selection of Turkeys. Our plans may not find many advocates

among the breeders of heavy weight turkeys, but nine out of every ten old turkey breeders will say that we are right in that. We do not strive to get abnormally great size in our breeders, either male or female. and we do this for the very good reason that the eggs of the largest hens are not as large, as a rule, as those from fair to good-sized hens, and it is pretty generally conceded that for active vitality and sure breeding, the male must not be too large. It is mere ly a question of corn and age as far as size and heavy weight is concerned, or largely so, for we have taken the common scrub turkey and made them weigh twenty-five pounds at two years and less of age. With The American Cultivator says: It does the larger breed of turkeys a goodly weight can be made with very ordinary care and a periority of these good breeds over the com-

But in picking out the hens for next spring's breeding, do not let great weight alone influence you. Good form, fine, stout drum sticks and square bodies and breasts are what are wanted. Much the same with the male, in buying look to these points. We have deemed it necessary to drop these words of caution seeing that so many appear to think that the extreme weight possible is the main thing to be desired in breeding turkeys .- Western Rural.

Give the Chickens Room.

In keeping poultry do not crowd over thirty hens or pullets into each of the apart. ments in the hen house, as you will receive more eggs from forty to fifty in the same room. Neglect of this point has caused more disastrous failures and has discouraged more poultry men than any one thing except incubators. Many people have an idea that one hundred hens will give four times as much profit as twenty-five. It is true they will, but they must be kept under as favorable conditions. They must have four times the room, be kept in four flocks, be given four times the care and food; and then they will pay in the same proportion as the smaller number. - Prairie Farmer.

BANTAM, a town and district of Java. by the fact that we now receive some of our NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS. **BONE FERTILIZERS**

HORSE SHOE N

BRANDS! Made from Packing House the Peg on Which we

Bone and Meat. Quality Hang. Every Bag Guar-You Can Buy These anteed in Black and White. Fertilizers With Your Eyes Shut. You Can Rely on

A NECESSITY UPON EVERY FARM

Economy, Exactness and Carefulness

Every farmer should have the means of weighing

his produce before he sells it, and also what he bays

As a matter of economy there is nothing that will pay him better. The high price of scales prevents

many from providing themselves with them, and they are thus at the men y of every dishonest party

they may do business with. One of the very best

makes of scales now on the market are those man-ufactured by the Chicago Scale Co., and for the

benefit of those who read the FARMER we have an

ranged with that company to supply orders seat

through us at a great reduction. The prices are se

low that the saving of loss on a load of wheat, pork,

wool, poultry or butter, will pay the entire cos

Just look at the prices below and judge for your

weighs from 1/4 pound to 900 pounds.

With wheels \$2 00 extra; or \$20

size of platform 7 by 18 feet.

ze of platform 8 by 14 feet.

No. 3-Grain and stock Scale

Price \$18 00, and MICHIGAN FARMER one year

veighs from one pound to 6,800 pounds (3 tons

Price \$35, and MICHIGAN FARMER one year.

weighs from two pounds to 10,000 pounds (5 tons

Price \$48 50 and Michigan Farmer one year

v ordering, give the number of scale you select.

Nos. 2 and 3 will include the beam, box, and full

frections for setting up; either of these scales can

be used for hay, grain, coal, stock and merchan

All will be boxed and delivered at the depol

Chicago without extra charge. Every scale will M

perfect and will be so guaranteed by us and the

dise, the only difference is in the platform.

form 17 by 26 inches.

No. 1-Barn Scale

INCREASED YIELD. EARLY MATURITY. PLUMP CRAIN. SUPERIOR QUALITY COODS DRY AND DRILL RECULARLY. NORTHWESTERN FERTILIZING CO., CHICAGO, M'F'RS.

TT is a conceded fact that there is no better place in the U.S. for Nurserymen to sort up, Dealers to Pack, or Planters to order, than at the Painesville Nurseries, the aim of THE STORRS HARRISON CO. being to carry a full line of Fruit and Ornamental Trees, Bulbs, Shrubs and Roses. Have a remarkably fine stock of Standard and Dwarf Pears, Kilmarnock Wilows and other Weeping Trees; also Grape Vines,

lows and other Weeping Trees; also Grape Vines, including all the Best New Sorts—Moore's Diamond, Empire State, Niagara, Jessica, Frances B. Hayes, etc. Can supply car leads of elegant, large Nursery-grown Elms, Catalpas, Maples, Poplars, Tulips, etc. The handsomest lot of Pyramidal Arborvitæ and Irish Juniper ever offered, and acres on acres of other Evergreens. Prices reduced to suit the times. Come and see. Corresciption of the Catalogue Free and Vent. 200 Acres 200 Ac nce solicited. Catalogue Free. 33d Year. 700 Acres. 24 Greenhouses.
THE STORRS & HARRISON CO., PAINESVILLE, LAKE CO. OHIO.

PHOSPHATE SALT WITHER TO CAR A 1 YOU

been brought over from these countries, and there must have been in the east poultry breeders who understood the art of breeding very fully, and have been inspired by some of the quaintest ideas. We must therefore give credit and acknowledge that many of the Bantams we have are due to eastern nations. But on the other hand, there can be no question that the majority of our Bantams have been bred down from the larger varieties, though in the operation it is more than likely existing breeds have been used.

A CORRESPONDENT in Gardening describes a very ingenious method of preventing hens remaining broody. When they show a desire to sit, he says that for the last two years he has been very successful in preventing them from sitting. He has divided his run into two with wire netting, keeping half the fowls in each divi ion. As soon as a hen in one yard shows any signs of broodiness she is placed in the other, making quite a specialty of dairying as an when she invariably spends two or three days in running backwards and forwards, trying to get back through the wire; at the end of that time she has quite forgotten that she wants to sit, and can be returned, and will probably commence laying again in about three weeks. The plan is obviously far superior to that usually followed of coop ing a hen when broody, as the incessant exercise must have a strong effect in lessen ing the tendency to sit.

> In the act of crowing a bird stands up and then stretches his neck to its fullest ex tent. A small lath loosely suspended about eighteen inches above the perch will obviate roosting, but the moment chanticleer contemplates a nuisance, the swinging lath comes gently into contact with his comb and effectually stops him.

IT takes 3,000,000 pounds of feathers to supply the demand for feathers for bedding purposes in the United States annually.

we would call the attention of our readers to the Arnold Automatic Steam Cooker advertised in another column of this paper. This Cooker has received first-class medal or diploma wherever exhibited, and is fast becoming a household necessity to all who study economy and value health and happiness. To agents who want an article of genuine merit, one that sells easily, pays well, and is the very best of its kind, we would say write Wilmot Castle & Co., for full par ticulars.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.



Gone where the Woodbine Twineth.
Rats are smart, but "Rough on Rats" beats
them. Ciears out Rats, Mice, Roaches, Water
Bugs, Flies, Beetles, Moths, Ants, Mosquitoes,
Belbugs, Insects, Potato Bugs, Sparrows,
Sklunks, Weasel, Gophers, Chipmunks, Moles,
Musk Rats, Jack Rabbits. Squirrels. 15c. & 25c. HEN LICE



or half the contents of a \$1.00 box of "Roven or Rays" (Agricultural Size) to be thoroughly mixed with one to two barrely of plaster, or what is better air slacked lime. Much depends upon thorough mixing, so as to completely distribute the roisen. Sprinkle it on plants, trees or shrubs when damp or wet, and is quite effective when mixed with lime, dusted on without moisture. While in its concentrated state it is the most active and strongest of all Bug Poisons; when mixed as above is comparatively harmless to animals or persons, in any quantity they would take. If preferred to use in liquid form, atablespoonful of the full strength "Roveh or Rays" (Powder, well shaken, in a keg of water and applied with a sprinkling pot, spray syringe or whisk broom, will be found very effective. Keep it well stirred up while using. Sold by all Druggists and Storekeepers. 18c., 28c. & \$1.



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nanufacturers, and the prices above are only one half or one-third the usual prices for the same art cle. To get the scales at above prices of cours the money must be sent to us, and the sender must become a subscriber to the FARMER. GIBBONS BROTHERS. DETROIT. MICE

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MAXON WACON JACKS D. E. MCSHERRY& CO., DAYTON.



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The Great Horticultural Need.

There is no question that the great ma ority of our people who live in the country not enjoy what they might in the way of tural comforts and luxuries. They nally have a fine treat of delicious fruit-it may be from some careful and inelligent neighbor, or from an isolated tree on their own grounds. But during most of the days of the year they have nothing. A mit-raiser sent choice dishes of strawberries and raspberries to some of his neighhors, offering at the same time the plants gratis, for planting time. They were "delighted-would certainly plant and raise the fruit for themselves." But when planting time came every one forgot his resolutionthey were busy about other things. It was true that one of them bought of a traveling agent some high-priced plants, most of which died from want of care, and the few which lived and bore proved inferior to those which the neighbor bought and offered without pay.

If any one will take the trouble to inonire, he will find that very few of the neighbors have a regular and daily supply of fresh fruit for their families, or on their tables. Is it because they are too poor to raise it? Not at all-the cost is triflingthey have land enough-their grounds are growing more weeds in quantity than the sourced growth of fruit-bearing plants.

The great need is the absence of intelli gence and the want of interest. The people have not informed themselves how easy it would be to provide a continuous supply of these luxuries. They do not know of the best and productive sorts. If they happen to procure any, it does not receive the same care that farmers give their corn and potatoes, and the plants either die or yield poor supplies. It cannot be denied that these remarks apply to a great multitude. while there are many exceptions. Not being informed as to the best sorts they are sometimes badly imposed upon by counterfeit fruit agents. Their families suffer the privation of both the health and comfort which might be easily afforded. The owners, with the plea that they "cannot afford" to raise fruit, lose the benefit of the econmy which a plentiful supply would give them.

The remedy for these formidable defects is to educate the people at large-to let them know what the best fruit is: how easily it may be had under proper care; to learn how much it would aid in lessening doctor's bills; to see how it would reduce grocers' bills; and to contribute towards making pleasant homes. Those who have plenty of excellent fruit may aid in the good work by show how readily they may help themselves: while on a larger scale, periodicals, books, and fruit-growers' societies may aid largely in the general good .- Country Gentleman.

How to Cut Asparagus.

The late Major Poore, in the American Cultivator, says:

as I think I would have had larger plants ings of the hen-house, spread on the beds, earth. When at last a vertical direction is and dug in with a flat-bladed, three-pronged attained, the swing from the centre becomes digging fork. Later in the season I shall equal and the direction is retained. What apply a top-dressing of salt, which will be causes the leading stems of plants to grow dissolved by the winter rains and absorbed away from, and the primary roots to grow by the soil. It will kill all weeds and dog- towards, the earth's centre, has long been a grass, but it will be grand for the asparagus, subject of curious research. The best inwhich craves salt, as a Cape Ann man these parts of plants are inherently endow-

The way recommended is, never to cut any shoots of asparagus below the surface of the ground. Cut it as soon as it has grown to proper height, say five or six inches eating hard sticks of white asparagus, only let them cut it both ways and boil it on the same day, keeping the two lots separate, and my word for it, they will never cut another stalk below the surface of the bed.

The Parsnip.

When well grown, the parsnip is considered to be one of our most valuable and desirable garden vegetables, and it is to be regretted that so little care and attention has been bestowed upon it by our amateur cultivators, for it well deserves a place in all gardens, no matter how small.

It prefers a deep, moderately enriched sandy loam, one that has been well worked for a previous crop, although any other will

It is best to give a liberal dressing of decayed manure, and this should be well and deeply incorporated with the soil by means of the plow. A good harrowing should then be given, so as to level it off nicely, when it should be marked off into drills about two feet apart and an inch and a half in depth. In these drills the seed should be sown rather thinly, and covered to the depth of about half an inch.

properly prepared. As soon as the young ready to put away from the last of October exposed locations on open prairies, when Convention at Chicago last week.

plants are strong enough to handle they to the 10th of November, being about the there should be two rows six feet apart, and should be thinned out, so that they stand five or six inches apart, then a thorough noeing should be given. After this all the the ground may be frozen somewhat they in large numbers in Kansas, in the absence attention they will require is to keep them | will be unhurt; yet it is better to get them well cultivated and free from weeds, and at in a day or two before you are obliged to, each hoeing let a little fresh earth be drawn rather than leave them one day too long, as around the plants.

As they are best after being touched by frost, it is customary to permit at least half of the crop to remain in the ground until toward spring, when it can be dug and used. The portion of the crop intended for winter use is dug in November, the later the better, and stored in sand in a cool cellar. The long, smooth, or hollow crown, is the variety most generally grown, but the student is, in my opinion, a much better variety; but one will not go astray in selecting either of them.

An ounce of seed will sow one hundred and fifty feet of drill .- Vick's Magazins.

Movements of Roots of Plants.

It is popularly supposed that plants are distinguished from animals in not having the power of motion. Any one who has studied the lower, microscopical forms of plants knows that no distinction of this kind can be made; for many of these simplest of vegetable forms move as spontaneously and freely as any animals ever do These plants are aquatic, and swim rapidly through the water by the vibration of hairlike appendages. None have locomotive organs similar to legs or wings of animals, but when closly studied it is found that all plants possess the innate and self-controlled power of movement. This is conspicuous in the stems of twining plants. These wind about a support by an inherent force which carries the free end of the vine spirally about a stake. Arriving at the top the growing end reaches upward and outward, and at the same time swings in its own special direction around, sweeping a circle whose radius constantly increases by the elongation of the growing shoots. In this way the end of climbing vines, like hops, may traverse a circle three to five feet in diameter, and complete the circuit in from one and a half to two and a half hours. We readily see the use of this swinging movement in the vine, for, as the growing end thus reaches out in every direction, new supports may be found, and the possibility afforded of higher ascent. Nor is the search altogether haphazard, for such climbers always reach further on the side from which least light comes; thus a post, or other object, by intercepting the rays of light, is always likely to be gained by the vine. The opening and closing of flowers and what is called the sleep of leaves furnish other illustrations of these self-caused movements in plants. Now it has been ascertained that the growing tips of all roots, when free to sending presents to their neighbors, and do so, continually move so as to describe some form of an ellipse. As the end advances, and at the same time a spiral figure is produced by the path of the moving tip. Of course such movements cannot take place when the roots closely press upon the soil upon all sides. But in germinating seeds not buried in the soil, and wherever in the earth a Asparagus is, to my taste, one of the most cavity is reached by growing roots, such delicious of vegetables, and the doctors also movements, always occur. The extent of say that it is very healthy having a bene- the lateral swing is always very small, and large new bed last year, with purchased inches at most, of the root. Here again the outs, only about half of which lived and I field in a curious manner. In primary roots -the main root from the seed-if the axis is

ficial effect upon the kidneys. I planted a takes place only in the terminal inch, or two year when the price rises but little on ac- The plant is a twiner, and blooms through say in three years. Asparagus is a rank horizontal the downward swing is greater the price rose from 50 cents per bbl. in No- moths of all kinds. In order to reach the feeder, and I have had a generous supply of than the upward, and the tip therefore vember to \$2.50 and \$3.00 per bbl. in April honey the proboscis of the moth has to be posssibly a blank of a few weeks may come, sh stable manure, mixed with the sweep- gradually bends toward the centre of the and first week in May, although those who passed through a narrow cleft, which is so during which the plant should be kept as which is naturally a marine plant, and formation we have upon the matter is that

craves the salt air when he is on the western ed with the ability of using the action of gravitation as a guide and of directing their Let me add the opinion of a successful cause of growth thereby. Gravitation, as cultivator of asparagus on the best way of a force, c rtainly does not produce the recutting it. Market gardeners, and I believe sults. At the divergence of two roads a a good many other people, cut asparagus as traveler may be forcibly carried by an un soon as the point of the shoot pushes an manageable horse in one of the two direcinch or two through the ground. They have tions, or he may leisurely consult a fingerthen about two inches of what grows above board placed there for the purpose, and deground, and about four to six inches of what liberately move in one of the ways. We cangrows below. The latter looks white and not say the plant wills which way to go, but empting. I suppose people think that for its action in relation to light and gravitation the same reason that the white part of celery resembles the latter, not the former part of s tender the white part of asparagus must our illustration. I have been careful to say be too. There is as much difference as "leading stems" and "primary roots" there is between a goose and a gander. It above, for secondary branches of stems and is as tough as a stick; and this is the reason roots behave differently. Secondary roots

why people, when it is boiled, always are make their way more or less in a horizontal forced to eat the tops and leave the bottom direction, and branches from them seem to of the shoots on their plates. have no power whatever to direct their course by gravitation as a guide. It is worth while, however, to mention that when a vigorous primary root is killed at its lower end, a secondary branch usually assumes above ground. The whole is then green, the properties of a primary and takes the but it is all tender. Served with a little place of the latter, just as a side branch of drawn butter, it will melt in your mouth. If a tree may become the leader when the latmy readers have any doubt of this, from ter is destroyed .- Prof. Burrill, in Hortihaving been in the habit, all their lives, of cultural Times.

Cabbage.

One of the principal crops grown by the farmers around Lowell, Mass., is cabbage, for winter and spring market. The stone planted to any amount, unless through ignorance or to save time somebody goes to the "store" for their seed, and then they raise a great variety of fodder and possibly a few heads of varied colors and shapes, but most of the farmers about here know their business too well to be caught napping in that way. They believe in manuring heavily, plowing or harrowing it in, though sometimes putting it in the hill if the quantity is limited, and many of them use a litanswer if thoroughly and deeply plewed as the phosphate in the hill. For manure they go to Lowell and Boston. They plant the seed in the hills where the plants are to grow and mature, from the first to the middie of June, and often set plants as late as the middle of July, if they have a little room to use where some early crop has been removed, but the best and heaviest crops

are grown without transplanting. The cabbage crop should becultivated and hoed often and thoroughly until the plants cover the ground; from three to four hoe-The seed should be sown early in the ings will be required to keep the crop clean north sides. A single row, with the trees spring, just as soon as the ground can be and doing well. Winter cabbage will be six feet apart, is sufficient, excepting for

repeated freezing and thawing will greatly injure their keeping qualities.

There are two methods of disposing of the cop: One is to sell at the going price directly from the field, getting from forty ents to one dollar per barrel according to the market; this method gives very little if any waste and makes very easy and clean trimming and sometimes gives the best returns, for some years the price is as good when harvested as in March or April following.

The other method is to hold the crop until winter or spring, and this makes storing necessary. The farmers of Dracut practice storing in cellars, and a number of them have built large cellars expressly for this purpose, while others use their barn cellars or the basement of some outbuilding.

One of the largest of these storage cellars is about 60 feet by 40 feet, and 10 feet high. built in a side hill with doors and shutters in the south side and a henhouse in the roof above it; this cellar gives room for perhaps 1,500 barrels of cabbage, beside having one end partitioned off for storing 300 or 400 barrels of onions; the cabbages are cut up about half way of the stump, the loose leaves trimmed off and the heads packed away in racks that are built from the floor to the top of the cellar, these racks are so arranged as to allow a passage every six feet or so and the heads are laid in only one deep on the shelves so as to allow frequen inspection and thorough circulation of air. In such a cellar the cabbage can be taken out very conveniently at any time that the price is good enough to suit the owner, and if the temperature has been properly attended to will come out fresh and crisp, and bring a good price.

Another way of storing is to cut them up about half way of the stump if well headed, if loose pull roots and all, set them head up on grass ground and cover with pine shives, oak leaves or with meadow hay, but it requires much more hay than leaves to keep out the frost. And still another way of bedding is practiced by some of the gardeners near Boston and by some seed growers piece of land, set the standards twenty feet who pack them away in a broad, shallow pit, cover with straw or hav and then with dirt, and I have seen beds covered first with dirt and then with seaweed. The object in Kansas, I would use only the dwarf being in all these different ways to so cover them as to keep them warm enough not to freeze much, a little freezing does no harm, and keep them cool enough not to heat and decay. This all seems simple enough, but when put in practice it is found quite diffi-

cult to make a perfect success of it. Cabbage should be bedded in some well drained spot, for wet ground or standing and increase the longevity of the tree.water will draw frost, so it is necessary to have the rain find a quick passage from the bed or frost will often follow it down and spoil the cabbage. I have tried to make sold in January or February received only N. E. Farmer.

Pear Culture.

The following paragraphs are taken from a report made to the State Horticultural Society by its Secretary, Mr. G. C. Brackett, and adopted by that body.

Site.-It should be selected near by the dwellings-other requisites being presentfor the convenience of giving proper care in culture, protection, and handling of the fruit.

Elevation.—The highest locations are the most desirable, as affording the facilities of as the tree is naturally an early bloomer.

ern the best. Soil.—This subject naturally divides itof trees, known as standard and dwarfs. We will consider the first class, viz., standing the pear cion or bud on the pear root. It thrives best on a sandy or reddish shale attacks of disease, of enduring drouth, and the extremes of heat and cold. With such the tree. The second class, viz., dwarfs, are trees produced by budding the pear onto the quince stock. The roots are of a fibrous character, and take kindly to a loamy soil land, and as the larger portion of the soil formation in this State is of this character. I am convinced that the dwarf is the safer

Drainage. - Ample drainage of both surface and subsoil is one of the indispensable requisites to a successful pear culture, and no orchard will thrive, or even live, for any length of time on land saturated with or which retains a surplus of water.

Shelters, or Wind-breaks. - These are as important to a success with the pear as the apple orchard, and should be constructed of low-growing trees, on the south, west and

last crop to-barvest for they are not injured the trees in one row alternating with those by light or quite heavy frosts, and though of the other. As the pear is seldom planted of other shelter it will be found convenient and advantageous to set them alternately in rows of an apple or peach orchard, running north and south. This method will secure both sle'ter and a partial shade from the noonday sun, which is to some extent the

> Preparation of the Land Before Planting -All land designed for pear trees, either standard or dwarf, should be well tilled and the subsoil well stirred. The system practiced in the most successful pear-growing regions in the United States is trenching. But the average planter would prefer to do without pears rather than adopt such an expensive method. Therefore, as a substitute, which in a measure will nelp to succeed, the land can be stirred 12 to 15 inches in depth by running the plow twice in the same furrow, turning the land first from and then twice to the line for the row of trees. This will raise the surface into a ridge on which to plant the trees, and both deep tillage and drainage will thus be secured.

Selecting Trees. - One-year-old trees are preferable, though they cost the price of older ones. They should be stocky and vigorously grown, and well supplied with fibrous roots. The top should be cut back o within one foot of the collar, at time of planting. This will secure the formation of low heads, which is of more importance with this fruit than any other. When the roots lack fibrous growth, which is quite common with standard trees, lateral roots should be encouraged by the "lipping process," which is performed with a sharp knife, by cutting through the bark into the wood at intervals along the naked roots, upward. A callous will soon form at such points, and vigorous roots will push out.

Planting.—The methods employed in planting an apple or peach are equally safe with a pear tree, with one exception, viz.: Pear trees should under no circumstances be set in the fall, as such seldom survive the ordeal of a Kansas winter.

Distance .- Standards should be set fifteen feet and dwarfs ten feet apart each way. If both classes are used on the same apart in the row, and rows fifteen feet apart, a 'ernate with dwarfs in the row. But from twenty-five years of successful culture class of all varieties, excepting the Bartlett and Seckel, and adopt the process of converting them into what is known as the half-standard tree. This is done by setting the tree deep enough to bring the pear stock under the ground, from which pear roots will strike. In this we obtain the early and abundant fruiting of the dwarf, Kansas Farmer.

The Codling Moth Plant. Mr. H. C. Field, of Wanganui, New-Zealplain the different methods of keeping the and, has forwarded to Mr. T. F. Cheeseman, crop and now as to objects of keeping it, of the Auckland Museum, some flowers of a which are two, one to save valuable time at plant called the physianthus, which is recharvest and the other to gain money in the ommended for planting in apple orchards selling. Although there is sometimes a to check the increase of the codling moth. count of an extra large crop or some such | the whole of the summer and autumn. The higher in winter and spring than when harvested as was the case this last year when of honey, and are thus very attractive to from 75 cents to \$1.25. To know just how inserted readily enough, it is by no means to keep the crop and just when to sell it, an easy matter for the moth to withdraw it. requires experience and a close watching of As a matter of fact, great numbers of the both the market and the supply, but the re- moths are unable to remove the proboscis, ward when you get it is sufficient to pay and are held prisoners at the entrance of well for the work and expense incurred .- the flower until they die. It has thus been suggested that if plants of the physianthus were trained up the trunks of the apple trees, numbers of the codling moth would be captured and killed. The plant is a native of South America. During the whole of the past summer the flowers were loaded with dead moths. The flowers sent by Mr. Field to Mr. Cheeseman all contain dead moths.

> Close Pruning of Grape Vines. H. Hendricks, of Ulster Co., N. Y., says,

in the Country Gentleman: I am pruning my grapevines closer and more carefully than usual this summer, and drainage and necessary circulation of air am thoroughly satisfied that they will well and an escape from disastrous spring frosts, repay me for the time and trouble. My garden is on low, rich ground, and the vine Slope. - Avoid a southern or western growth is tremendous. If unchecked, canes slope; all others are preferable, and an east- will grow 15 or 20 feet long. This summer I resolved to stop this rampant foolishness; so I have pinched all canes at two leaves self into a selection between the two classes from the last cluster of fruit, and shut off every lateral at the age of one leaf, and kept them there. It was a big contract, but so ards. These are trees grown by propagat- far the result is highly encouraging, I never had such a magnificent display of healthy fruit before. The bunches are land, having an open, porous subsoil to a large and well advanced toward maturity. great depth, for the reason that the pear Not a leaf has been touched with mildew, roots naturally descend into the lower or affected by disease in any way. The strat, and are most healthy in a well-drained canes are thick, dark and mature, and the surface and subsoil-conditions always leaves are large and luxuriant. There is a present in soils of the above characteriza- mass of broken stubs at the ends of the tion. Under such conditions the elabora- canes where the new growth was pinched; tion of food is natural; the deposits are but I am satisfied that this pinching has made at the proper season, and mature into sent this extra strength, which would other Mason of the best strains is the only variety a character of ripeness capable of resisting wise have been practically wasted, into the development of fruit and the buds for next year, if it has not also warded off disease to trees there can be no questioning the char-acter of the fruit product or longevity of the tree. The second class viz. dwarfs

rich ailuvial soil with a subsoil of clay. The with a clay subsoil, or even a general clay land should not be wet, but level or slightly rolling. The current is a great feeder, and one need not fear of making the land too rich. The ground should be deeply plowed and thoroughly pulverized, and marked off into rows 5% feet apart each way. To a novice this may seem an extravagant distance apart, but it is not, and even six feet would e better than a less distance. They need to be far enough apart to allow the use of horse and cultivator freely between them. Secure well-rooted plants of one year's growth Never set out on any conditions, currants, grapes, or any other plant grown from cut tings, more than one year old .- Country Gentleman.

FLORICULTURAL.

GEORGE JACKSON, an English florist who won fame by his successful hybridizing of the clematis, C. Jackmanii being named for him, died at Woking, Eng., lately.

Among other curiosities of plant life exhibited at a late meeting of the Royal Botanical Society, was a leaf of the Victoria inducing agent to the development of Regina water-lily, seven feet in diameter, showing the peculiar structure of the under side of the leaf, from which one might suppose the cellular structure of some ironelads and other large vessels was taken, the radiating ribs or veins resembling T girders tied together by deep lateral walls, forming many hundred air-tight cells, some as large as to contain ten ounces of water. A single leaf will support a weight of 400 lbs.

> THE Cobas scandens variegata is a well known greenhouse climber, with very pretty white and pink leaves, which has a very attractive appearance when growing. If at any time the bottom of the plant becomes bare, young shoots should be trained downwards, as well as upwards. By doing this your plants have always a respectable appearance. The chief points in its culture are: syringe it freely in order to keep it free from red spider, and when potting it, or planting it out, see that the drainage is all that it ought to be.

A CORRESPONDENT of the Country Gentleman says he finds nothing better than hellebore to destroy the rose slug. One dose makes the voracious green rascals tired of life instantly, and the funeral is so private that you can never find a mourner. In view of this perfect remedy, no person has any right to allow his rose leaves to become skeletonized-an eye sore in the garden and unproductive of flowers. If the powder is applied when in bud or flower, all danger can be averted by drenching the husbes with water on the next or second day, if no hard rain intervenes.

C. Collins, a popular contributor to the the greatest favorites, as a pot plant, we have is the heliotrope. Nothing fills the room with such a delightful fragrance so much as plants of this. As it is well known, charming plants of the heliotrope may be grown out of doors during the summer months, therefore it is as a winter blooming I recommend this, although an occasional plant may be grown in the window all the year round. To attain success in the culture of these as winter blooming plants, cuttings should be rooted in April, and grown on during the summer in pots. To many it may seem incredible to flower this charming plant in the window during the winter, yet, but last January I saw a plant of it in full flower in a window. But as a rule it does not flower so early as this, being generally about March; but from this until the end of November it may be had in flower with the greatest of ease. It may be grown on a small trellis, or as a bush plant; for the former, every shoot of course should be tied on; and in order to grow a good bushy plant for winter and spring flowering, pot the cuttings rooted in April or May and place in the window or frame until warm enough to place out of doors. Pinch out the top of every sheot during the summer when about four issues, this, now-August, after which they bloom until November, if placed in a warm room; then warm as possible to encourage growth.

----Horticultural Notes.

HOW W. E. GLADSTONE took sufficient tim from politics to deliver an address on "Hor ticulture" at the Hawarden flower show or Thursday last.

Turpe is no remedy for the strawberry root borer, which bores through the crown of the plant, except the destruction of the plants, says J. J. Thomas.

THE American Garden says the Concord grape needs special care in handling. Easily injured when first picked, it can be handled much better after standing from 24 to 28

To " Are blight" attacks your quince trees cut out all affected leaves below the diseased part at once. This is the best and most effective remedy, but even this may not save

A man at Lowell, Mass., raised 1,000 bar rels of cabbage on three acres of land, which he sold last winter, after bedding them in fall \$ \$2 per barrel. Two hundred barrels per acre are about the average crop.

A CORRESPONDENT of the Country Gentlema says he finds that a fluid ounce of carbolic acid in three gallons of soapsuds is a good remedy for bark lice on apple trees. He scrubs the trunk and branches with a coarse cloth saturated with the mixture.

To use hellebore on currants to the best advantage, begin the moment you see the first worm. Most of those who apply it begin too late, when the worms have full possession It is very difficult then to make the job perfect, and it requires much more of the pow der and far greater care in its application.

Norhing is more easily grown than a grape rine. It will almost take care of itself, if you will give it a reasonable chance; and then, having been trimmed on very simple principles for three years, you can let it run over a tree, a shed, a barn, or a trellis. Keer its feet clean of weeds, and well shod with ashes and manure, and you will have enough to eat .- The Husbandman.

Don't save seed from melons which have grown any where near a patch of squashes or pumpkins. They are almost sure to more or less depreciated by the pollen dust from the squashes. The depreciation does not show in the melen, which may be excellent, but in the crop grown from its seed Too much care cannot be taken in this mai ter.-Orange County Farmer.

THE N. Y. Farmer says: "It would seem

as though every one ought to know by this time that cabbage will not follow cabbage or the same ground without an interval of three years or more on account of that mysterious isease the "stump foot," but every year some one gets caught and loses a crop because he does not know this, or because he does not believe what others tell him, or perelected President by the American Florists haps because he knows more than a newspaper can tell him."

Apiarian.

SWEET clover is about the only flower which has secreted nectar in quantities sufficient to afford any adequate pasturage to bees this uncommonly dry season.

THE Middletown, N. Y., Argus says swarm of bees for a year made a home in the piazza of a residence there, and on investigation it was discovered that the beer had found a way of getting under the floor of one of the bed rooms, and 50 pounds of honey and a quantity of brood comb were taken from between two of the floor beams

FRANK DOUGHERTY, in the Indiana Farmer says: If you have empty combs, be careful that the bee moths do not get at them. A good way to protect them is to tral Street, Lowell, had . Praise get one of those small balls containing swellings and lumps spider's eggs (which you will likely find hanging in the wood-shed) and place in the hive with the empty combs. The spiders as they hatch will protect the combs from moth and not hurt them

GEO. T. ROBBINS says, in the Bee Jour nal: It is safe to say that bees never fight except in case one party has reason to regard the other as robbers, or trespassers. The entire secret of uniting successfully is to do it at a time or under circumstances when that will not occur. I never could unite two colonies safely at a time when bees are flying. Each party takes the other to be intruders, and they will fight to the death. But on a cool or cloudy day, or in early morning or late evening-any time when bees remain quietly at home-I may unite them in any way I may desire. The fact that no bees are flying-that it is no time to be out-seems to preclude the idea that either party can be intruders.

Or mililot, or sweet clover, as a honeyplant, Prof. C. E. Thorpe, of Ohio State University, says: "It will grow quite lux-Horticultural Times, says: Perhaps one of uriantly in hard, poor clay, where even white clover will scarcely live at all, and grows much more rapidly than red clover in any soil, while in the soils that are, as is said, 'clover-sick,' it thrives as well as anywhere. It is a good forage plant for bees and for cattle, and is well adapted for soiling. But its greatest recommendation for the general bee-keeper is the fact that it remires no especial cultivation, thus making particularly desirable for roadsides and nmons. Being a biennial, the seeds possess great vitality, and may ke kept over for a long time, and scattered a handful at a time, as opportunity offers or a bare place develops itself. It should be sown in drills to attain perfection.

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in the mouth, low spirits, gen-eral prostration. BULL'S SARSAPARILLA by eansing and purifying the blood, tones up the gestive organs, and relief is obtained at once. Is undoubtedly a blood Righmatism disease caused by an excess of the lactic acid in the blood. Where there is perfect filtration of the blood there can be no rheumatism. BULL'S SARSAPARILLA will remove the person, supply the acids and relieve the pains...

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NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Home Evidence

No other preparation has won success at me equal to Hood's Sarsaparilla. In Lowell, Mass., where it is made, it is now, as it has been for years, the leading medicine for purifying the blood, and toning and strengthening the system. This "good name at home" is "a tower of strength abroad." It would require a volume

People to print all Lowell people have said in favor of Hood's of Sarsaparilla. Mr. Albert Lowell Estes, living at 28 East Pine Street, Lowell, for 15 years employed as boss earpenter by J. W. Bennett, president of the Eric Telephone Company, had a large running sore come on his leg, which troubled him a year, when he began to take Hood's Sarsaparilla. The sore soon grew less in size, and in a short time disappeared.

Jos. Dunphy, 214 Cen-Hood's on his face and neck, which Hood's Sarsaparilla completely cured.

Mrs. C. W. Marriott, wife of the First Assistant Fire Engineer of Lowell, says that for 16 years she was troubled with stomach disorder and sick headache, which nothing relieved. The attacks came on every fortnight, when she was obliged to take her bed, and was unable to endure any noise. She took Hood's Sarsaparilla, and after a time the attacks ceased entirely.

Many more might be given had we room. On the recommendation of people of Lowell, who know us, we ask you to try

Hood's Sarsaparilla Sold by all druggists. \$1; six for \$5. Prepared only by C. I. HOOD & CO., Apothecaries, Lowell, Mass.

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DETROIT, MONDAY, AUGUST 22, 1887.

This Paper is Entered at the Detroit Post office as second class matter.

THE "HOUSEHOLD."

In subscribing with agents for the FARM was you should be particular to state to them whether or not you wish the HOUSEHOLD

supplement. Complaints frequently come in that parties do not receive it, and it in variably turns out to be the result of a misanderstanding between the agent and subscriber. The price of the FARMER alone is \$1 25 per year, and of the FARMER and HOUSEHOLD \$1 50 per year.

WHEAT.

The receipts of wheat in this market the past week amounted to 240,275 bu., against 254,088 bu., the previous week and 401,819 ba for corresponding week in 1886. Shipments for the week were 180,349 bu. against 95,697 bu. the previous week and 170,306 bu. the corresponding week in 1886. The stocks of wheat now held in this city amount to \$57,538 bu., against 615,140 bu, last week and 1,272,300 bu, at the corresponding date in 1886. The visible supply of this grain on Aug. 13 was 32,770,061 bu. against 33,691,-197 the previous week, and 38,466,992 for the corresponding week in 1886. This shows a decrease from the amount reported the previous week of 921,036 ba. The export clearances for Europe for the week ending Aug. 13 were 3.011.055 bushels. against 2,830,487 the previous week, and for the previous eight weeks they were 21,292,615 bu., against 11,998,180 bu. for By sample No. 2 yellow sold at 42@421/4c, the corresponding eight weeks in 1886. 411/2@42c for No.3 yellow, 41@411/4c for No.

The market is higher for No. 1 white than a week ago, but closed rather dull on Saturday. There is a firm feeling in No. 1 white awing to scarcity, while red is a shade lower and weak. In futures, both Septemher and October deliveries are lower, the latest cable quotations: Spot mixed, 4s. feeline being greatest on October. Receipts at this point have been light for the season, and it is very apparent prices will have to advance before they increase to any great extent. Farmers will not sell unless commelled to at present values. It is apparent the market is at its lowest range, and it will improve all the sooner if farmers purage a waiting policy until stock at shipping points become nearly exhausted. The week closes with New York and Chicago lower than a week ago on futures, while spot ranges about the same. Liverpool is quiet but steadier.

The following table exhibits the daily closing prices of spot wheat in this market from Aug. 1 to Aug. 20th inclusive:

		No. 1 White.	No. 2 Red.	No
Aug	1	76%	731/4	7
64.	2	7736	7314	7
54n	3	771/	73	7
54	4	761/4	721/4	7
115.	5	7656	72	6
64	6	7614	721/4	69
66.	8	7614	7216	69
140	9	761/4	7314	70
-4-	10	761/4	731/	81
140	IT	7614	73%	Pri
64	12	77		71
66		6.6	73%	78
66	13	77	74%	72
	15	771/4	75	72
54	16	781/2	74%	73
iA:	17	78	74%	72
06.	18	78	7416	73
66	19	78%	7336	72
181	20	78%	7336	72

For No. 2 red the closing prices on the various deals each day of the past week were

TOMOWS.				
	Aug	Sept.	Oct.	1
Monday		75%	771/4	
Tuesday		75	7614	
Wednesday	****	75	761/4	
Thursday		741/4	761/4	
Priday		7436	76	
Miturday	7334	7414	25 %	

The export demand for wheat keeps up well, and since July 1st exceeds that of any previous year except 1880. At the same ting exports from India are awindling to a more nothing. The cop bulletin of the Manitoba Department of Agriculture, just baned, says that the indications all point tra very large return throughout the protince. The weather was favorable and the cheat harvest is nearly completed. The wheat crop of Russia is estimated at 304,375,500 Winchester bushels, against 198,135,000 bu. in 1886; 177,811,542 bu. in 1885; 266,056,625 bu. in 1884, and 218,440,-285 bu. in 1883. These figures are exclusive of Polan i. But it is too early yet for reliable estimates, as harvesting had not begun in many sections when the above figures

were given out. On the continent, the Italian, Roumanian French, German and Belgium wheat crops were reported good. Great Britain's will

also be larger than last year. Shipments of wheat from India for the week ending Aug. 13, 1887, as per special sable to the New York Produce Exchange aggregated 180,000 bu., of which 100,000 in were for the United Kingdom and 80,-900 bu, to the Continent. The shipments for the previous week, as cabled, am 400,000 bush., of which 140,000 went to the United Kingdom and 260,000 bu. to the Continent. The total shipments from April 1, 1887, beginning of the crop year, have been 19,640,000 bu., including 9,880,000

the Continent. The wheat on passage from India Aug. 2 was estimated at 6,632,000 bu. One year ago the quantity was 7,096,000 bu. The following table shows the quantity of wheat "in sight" at the dates named, in the United States, Canada, and on passage to Great Britain and the Continent of Eu-

Visible supply.... On passage for United Kingdom Total bushels Aug., 6 1897...
Total previous week.
Total two weeks ago....
Total Aug. 7, 1886.... 52 555,09 57,208,874 The estimated receipts of foreign and home-grown wheat in the English markets

during the week ending Aug. 13 were 430,400 bush, less than the estimated consumption; and for the eight weeks ending July 30 the receipts are estimated to have been 2,839,916 bu. less than the consumption. The Liverpool market on Saturday was steady with fair demand. Quotations on American wheat were 6s. 7d.@6s. 9d. per

2 spring. CORN AND OATS.

cental for California: 6s. 2d.@6s. 4d. for

No. 2 winter, and 6s. 1d.@6s. 2d. 1or No.

CORN. The receipts of corn in this market th past week were 2,055 bu., against 6,622 bu, the previous week, and 31,090 bu, for the corresponding week in 1886. Shipments for the week were 3.982 bu., against 2.496 bu. the previous week, and 6,513 bu. for the corresponding week in 1886. The visible firm position fairly well, and the week supply of corn in the country on August 13 closed with a firm feeling in the trade. The amounted to 6,802,771 bu. against 7,309,148 bu, the previous week, and 9,963,571 bu. at the same date in 1886. The visible supply shows a decrease during the week indicated of 506,377 bu. The stocks now held in this city amount to 3,135 bu. against 2,571 bu. ast week and 3.962 bu, at the correspondfirm, the business being mostly for export, and at the close very little that is really ing date in 1886. The export clearances for Europe during the week were 129,395 buor more. Fancy grades have ruled quiet, against 410.692 bu, for the previous week; in good part due to the fact that while and for the previous eight weeks they were prices were tending upward, everybody was anxious to buy and did not confine their 3.045, 192 bushels against 6, 319, 806 bushels. for the corresponding week in 1886. Corn is very firm in this market owing to all the stock they required for the limited light stocks and small receipts. Spot No. 2 s now quoted at 45c per bu., and for August delivery 45c was bid. No. 3 sold at in retail hands run down, and are there-44%c. But little speculative dealing is indulged in here, but at Chicago business has price. Quality a trifle under fancy, how ever, say from 21c to 24c, has been plenty been lively. The corn crop in this State and freely offered at irregular prices, some will be the lightest for years, and the grades often showing a difference of 2c per effect of a loss of a portion of and desirable grades would sell fairly if this crop upon farmers will be serious. The recent rains may help it out in some sections of the State, but in the southern ountries where the bulk of the crop is grown, it is injured beyond recovery. At Chicago on Saturday corn ruled easier, with decidedly moderate trading and the market was governed almost entirely by local operators. A certain prominent Chicago capitalist made free offerings, and this created

an easier feeling. No new outside news of

consequence was brought to bear on the

market. Spot No. 2 sold there on

Saturday at 40 1/4c, August delivery at 40 1/4c,

September at 40%, and October at 41%c.

2, and 401/4 @401/4 for No. 3. New York

was quoted firm and moderately active on

spot, but dull and weak on futures. At

Liverpool the market is quoted steady and

slightly higher. The following are the

al; August, deliv

OATS.

The receipts at this point for the week were

31.525 bu., against 43,172 bu, the previous

week last year. The shipments for the week

were 16,239 bu, against 47,468 bu, the previ-

ous week, and 45,956 bu, for same week in

1886. The visible supply of this grain on

Aug. 13 was 3,719,831 bu., against 2,868,400

bu. the previous week, and 2,541,981 at the

corresponding date in 1886. The visible

supply shows an increase of 851,431

bu, for the week indicated, Stocks held

in store here amount to 40,548 bu., against

47,550 bu, the previous week, and 64,872

bu. at the corresponding date in 1886. The

export clearances for Europe for the week

were nothing against 37,575 bu, the pre-

vious week, and for the previous eight weeks

they were 120,896 bu. against 584,494 bu. for

the same weeks in 1886. Oats are quiet,

and at the close of the week were hardly so

firm. No. 2 white sold at 30 1/4 c and No. 2

mixed at 26 1/4c. For September delivery

No. 2 was offered at 27c, with 26 1/2 c offered.

Oats ought to be good property at present

prices with the corn crop promising no bet-

ter than it is. At Chicago oats are rather

dull and prices lower. Spot No. 2 mixed are

quoted there at 241/2c per bu., August de-

livery at 24%c, September at 25c, Octo-

ber at 25%c, and May at 30%c. Sales by

sample were on the basis of 251/20281/c for

No. 2 mixed, 27% @29%c for No. 3 white,

and 29@30c for No. 2 white. The New

York market closed dull and generally low-

er. There is a lighter speculative demand,

and futures have also declined a few points

white at 34%c: No. 3 do at 33%c, and No. 5

mixed at 31%@31%c per bu.; white western

are quoted at 35@41c, and mixed do. at 29

PEPPERMINT, which is an inportant cror

n St. Joseph County, and also in Wayne,

has been materially injured by the drouth

"The dry weather of the present season has caused the mint crop to be much lighter than for many years. The yield is entirely below the line of profit unless the prices

should be greater than ever before known

The crop was dried up, stricken with dea

before reaching the stage of growth when most abundantly charged with the essentia

spring, and well cultivated, have shown a yield less than three pounds per acre.

large number of farmers planted peppe mint last spring and relied upon it as

leated them and blasted their hopes. It has

been very much the same with other crops

severely than their neighbors who relied

MR. A. G. HYDER, of Plainwell, Allegan

Co., writes: "The potato crop around here

is almost a failure. I saw 18 acres, in

Alemo township which looked well, and

understood the bugs had not troubled them

growers are not afflicted

What were very promising fields in the

The dry weather has de

The White Pigeon Journal says:

No. 2

Quotations there are as follows:

@33c per bu.

source of income

bashels to the United Kingdom, 9,760,000 to any. We have since had a good rain,"

September, 4s. 21/d.: October, 4s. 3d.

DAIRY PRODUCTS.

BUTTER.

There is a good demand for all grades of

good table butter, and at better prices than

were ruling a week ago. The receipts are

light, owing to bare pastures, and stocks

here are much reduced. It is a seller's

market, as they have the advantage and

dictate terms. Choice dairy commands 20c

per lb. quite readily with buyers paying 1@

e more on extra packages. Fair to good

stock is active at 16@18c per lb., and con-

which is neither fair nor good. Creamery

s steady with a fair demand, and values

showing an advance. Quotations range

from 24@26c per bu., the latter for choice.

The outlook is favorable for sellers at the

demand for fancy creameries and dairies,

and a good shipping inquiry for packing

stock, that market was almost lifeless and

in a very unsatisfactory condition, with

goods were offered at 20c in lines, but there

were no buyers. Even Elgin creameries

were weak, and the general impression was

that there would be a further decline.

Fancy set milk creamery, 25@26c per

lb; fine Iowa, Wisconsin, and Illinois do, 19@

20c, outside for strictly choice; sweet goods:

15@17c; medium do, 13@14c; low grades,

10@11c; fancy dairies, 18@20c; fair to good

do, 14@16c; and ordinary fair to good, 9@

10c; common and packing stock, 121/2@

13c. The New York market has held its

The market has developed a very quic

trade this week in all grades from 21c ap-wards, including fancy table grades, but

most everything of all grades and styles of

moderate supply, active demand and very

merchantable but what will bring 15 cents

onsiderably ahead, and consequently had

onsumptive demand, but holders anticipate

better demand in the near future as stock

fore not disposed to break away much in

State dairy has arrived very sparingly

from 20c down, have be

ns to current wants, many buying

Daily Bulletin says of the market:

packages

Quotations in that market on	Saturday
were as follows:	
EASTERN STOCK.	
Creamery, State, pails, fancy	@26
Creamery, State, tubs, fancy	25 @26
Creamery, prime	21 @24
Creamery, good	18 @20
Creamery, fair	16 @17
State dairy tubs, fancy	0
State dairy, tubs, good	21 @23
State dairy, tubs, fair	18 @20
State dairy tubs, ordinary	16 @17
WESTERN STOCK.	
Western Creamery, fancy	@25
Western imitation creamery, choice	19 @20
Western do, good to prime	17 @18
Western do, ordinary	15 @16
Western dairy, fine	18 @19
Western dairy, good	16% @17%
Western dairy, ordinary	15 @16
Western factory, June firkins, choice	17% (218
Western facctory, June firkins, good	
to prime.	164@17
Vestern factory, June tubs, choice	@1714
Vestern factory, June fair to good vestern factory, wirrent make,	164@17
prime	1079 1017
Vestern factory, ordinary	13 @ !5

The exports of butter from Atlantic ports for the week ending Aug. 13 were vious week, and 712,724 lbs. two weeks previous. The exports for the correspondng week in 1886 were 341,585 lbs.

CHEESE.

The market has again advanced, and week, and 66,527 bu, for the corresponding rules firm at a range of 111/2@12c for full eream Michigan, 91/2@101/2e for Ohio, and 111/2@12c for New York. It is probable the make for the season at the west will be lighter than for the last two years, as it will be impossible during the remainder of the season to make up the loss sustained during the drouth of about six weeks. Still the advance in prices will undoubtedly cut off a good deal of the demand, and thus even up things to some extent. At Chicago the market closed with a rather dull feeling, caused by the higher cost which was cutting off the demand both for local consumption and shipment. Prices were said to be steady, and holders showed no disposition to force sales, notwithstanding the fact that stocks are piling up considerably. Choice full cream cheddars, 101/@108/c; flats (2 in a box), 101/@111/c per lb.; and Young Americas, 11@114c. The New York market is rather weak and unsettled, with quotations slightly above those quoted last veek. The Daily Bulletin of Saturday last n its review of the market says: "Cheese has found a slightly tired mar

ket this week, and the buoyancy seems to have received a check, temporarily at least, it about 1/4@1/4c above the rates ruling las Friday evening. On Monday morning 12@ 12½c were the ruling figures, with business slow, followed on Tuesday by a slightly stiffer feeling, with 1/3c more made in ex-ceptional cases, but this gain was lost by Wednesday, and since then business has been something of a drag, and the set of the market in buyers' favor. * * * At the close the feeling is unsettled, with no uniformity of action, and buyers are reaping the advantage, with 12c the top price, and some nice lines of mixed white and colored and white alone selling for less money. Some receivers refused to accept current rates and will try the ice-house again with their best lots of stock. Altogether, it is a

tame wind up, with the market suffering from lack of demand." Quotations in that market Saturday were s follows: State factory, fancy, colored. State factory, fancy, white... factory ordinary light skims, fine

The receipts of cheese in the New York market the past week were 78,684 boxes against 76,383 boxes the previous week and 34,249 boxes the corresponding week in 1886. The exports from all Atlantic ports for the week ending Aug. 13 foot up 6,244,083, against 6,067,545 pounds the previous week, and 7,795,360 lbs. two weeks The exports for the corresponding

week last year were 6,793,069 lbs. The Liverpool market is quoted steady, with new American cheese at 57s. 6d. per cwt., an advance of 1s. 6d. per cwt. from WOOL.

The eastern markets were less active the past week than the previous one. It is quite evident manufacturers are not purchasing a pound more than they can help, as they expect this policy will compel weak holders to accept terms below the present range of values, and thus weaken the whole market. They may be able to do this in some instances, but before long their nec essities will compel them to purchase more freely, and when that point is reached we look for wool to go as high as at any time

siderable is taken at the lowest figures within the past year. At Boston the past week the sales aggregated 2,547,500 lbs. of domestic and 348,000 Hall, Oviatt, "The Work of the Federal bs. of foreign, as compared with 2,289,753 lbs. of domestic and 442,500 lbs. of foreign the previous week, and 3,108,218 lbs of movement, but western points report large domestic and 1,110,000 lbs. of foreign during stocks and weak markets. At Chicago the the corresponding week in 1886. The ag-Tribune says that except for a light local gregate receipts in that market the past week were 19,737 bales domestic and 1,178 bales foreign, against 15,663 bales domestic and 2,848 bales foreign the previous week, stocks accumulating rapidly. Fine Iowa and 11,087 bales domestic and 2,622 bale foreign for the corresponding week in 1886 Prices in that market are quoted a shade

ower on fine wools, and Michigan X is re pertod to have been sold as low as 291/c he past week. It was said to have been very heavy, and was probably Vermont or New York wool sold as Michigan, just as considerable Michigan wool finds its way way across the border from our southern counties and sells at the east as Ohio. It is a singular fact that there have not been : million pounds of wool sold as New York or Vermont in the three markets of New York, Boston and Philadelphia within the past year, if we accept the reports of the daily and trade journal as authentic, and yet we believe there were a number of millions of pounds sold, which was probably reported as Michigan, Ohio or Wisconsin, The farmers of New York and Vermont certainly sell their wools, as they cannot consume them, and the question of where they go is as interesting as where the pins all go to. As bearing on this point the fol-Schools. lowing from the Commercial Bulletin of Friday last is of interest:

"There is a better demand for Michigan wool than for any other grade, from the fact that the prices are lower. The lowes price at which Michigan wool has been sold during the week is 29 % cents and this is no fair representative of their wool for it was very heavy. The best of Michigan wool can be bought for 30 cents, although in one ustance 32 cents was refused for 200,000

That 200,000 lbs. was undoubtedly Michigan wool, but we repudite the 291/2c article. Referring to the market that paper says: "The market is considerably quieter than

last week. Some large sales have been made at prices lower than should be asked. Western holders are weakening and are inding that they cannot sell their wool at home, and so they are sending representatives East to take part of the trade here. "Some pretty heavy advances were made

by Boston buyers in some instances, when wool was purchased in the West some time ago, and now a good many of these parties are glad to get out and save the money ad-"Quite a large number of manufacturers

have taken sample lots, but they will give no orders but are waiting for lower prices "Ohio and Pennsylvania fleeces are quiet. There is a little more demand for these wools, but no sales as the prices are high for the manufacturers.

"XX Ohio is dull at 33@34. The stock is small. The stock is small. The stock is small in the country where it is held above the views of the Eastern traders. "Combing and delaine wools are rather quite with only occasional inquiries. A fair

price is 35 cents for Ohio and 34 cents for "Kentucky and Indiana wools are not having very good sale. Very little of this wool is held in Boston. The market in the west is weakening, which would indicate

more business.' At New York the market is in about the same condition as Boston. Sales are light, and figures reported show a shading of values by sellers. The Economist says in its review of the trade:

"Careful, cautious buying continues to be the beacon to trade in our market. There have been quiet a number of manufacturers in town during the week, but they have not ourchased any important lines of wooi.

"As we have previously stated one of the principal causes which affects the manufacuring and wool interests is the unloading of the surplus of British and European made goods, which are sent here to sell at what ver they will command, and are passed brough our custom houses under rulings ous laws rather than with sound mercantile lealings, for otherwise we would not wit ness effect without cause, and no one can assign a good cause why the wool and woolen interests of our country should be suffering through stagnation and depression nless through the reasons we have assign-

The Philadelphia Record, in commenting

on the market says: "Each week's developments confirm the popular impression that wools were bought p in the country this season with ent regard for eastern advice and market prospects, and as a result the investment i ikely to prove unprofitable in a good many nstances. Fine wools are negeleted, although sales would be practicable at about 30c. for Michigan X, 3ic for Ohio X, and 32c to 321/4c., or perhaps 33e for Ohio XX, but in his market there is a general indisposition o part with desirable stocks on this basis Low and medium wools attract most attention, but the market favors buyers notwith tanding the moderate stocks.

MESSRS. J. M. Turner, of Lansing, and the Crosly Brothers, of Greenville, Montcalm Co., have got the lot of Shropshires safely on this side of the Atlantic which they started out for some weeks ago. The importation numbers 122 head, and are from the flocks of the Evans Brothers, Mr. Mansell, Mr. Darling, J. Rowen Jones, Thomas Fenn and other well known breeders They reached Quebec on the 29th ult., in good shape, and were quarantined for the customary ten days. Mr. G. W. Phelps, of Okemos, represented Mr. Turner in the selections, while one of the Crosby Brothers

J. W. Donovan, Esq., of this city, will speak to the Farmers' Club at Oxford on Saturday afternoon August 27. Subject Farmers of the Future." Mr. Donovan, though now a lawyer, has been a farm boy, and an extensive traveler in the United States. He will give the Club an interesting talk.

extra fine lot of Shropshires.

On October 5th, Mr. R. H. Prewitt, of Pine Grove, Clark Co., Ky., will offer his failure of potatoes will as usual have the entire herd of Sherthorn cattle at public sale, without reserve. For catalogues address W. W. Estill, Lexington, Ky.

THE AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE

The Commencement Exercises at the State

Agricultural College last week were largely

attended and of an interesting character. The exercises were held in the chapel. which had been tastefully decorated with flowers for the occasion. The programme was interspersed with musical selections. The following were the orators on the occasion, and their themes: Edgar A. Burnett, Bancroft, "Culture from the Study of Science;" Harkless L. Chapin, St. Louis, 'Our Need of Industrial Education;" Mrs. Carrie M. French, Lansing, "Knowledge Comes but Wisdom Lingers;" Winthrop C. Convention;" Edwin W. Redman, St. Louis, "Forrestry;" Wm. C. Sanson, May, 'Lessons from History;" Henry H. Winde, 'Too Great Freedom of Attendance," and Clare B. Waldron, Palo, "First Pure, then Peacable." When this part of the programme had been completed, President Willetts announced that he had authorized the Board of Agriculture to confer the dcgree of bachelor of science upon the class. They did so. Henry G. Reynolds, Secretary of the Board, distributed the diplomas. The names of those graduating are as follows: A. A. Abbott, Lansing; Guy Arnold, Allegan; Irving B. Bates, Flint; Edgar A. Burnett, Bancroft; Harklass L. Chapin, St. Louis; George C. Crandall, Linden; William W. Diehl, Midland; James C. Duffey, Diamond Springs; Carrie M. French, Lansing; Winthrop C. Hall, Oviatt; Cole L. Hinne baugh, Burr Oak; George J. Hume, Battle Creek; Harry W. McArdie, Clarendon: Robert W. McCulloch, Detroit; Edwin W. Redman, St. Louis; William Sanson, May; Frank R. Smith, Somerset; Charles E. St. John, Ypsilanti; Clare B. Waldron, Palo; Obediah C. Wheeler, Lansing; Charles S. Whitmore, Lansing; Harry H. Winde, Brampton. Prof. L. M. McLouth, once a member of the Faculty, but now President of the Dakota Agricultural College, was one of the visitors present, as was also Prof. Estabrook, State Superintendent of Public

PURPOSE.

The MICHIGAN FARMER in an article which we print on another page, seems to think that the movement of millers in the vinter wheat states towards a closer organization is in the pature of a "combine or similar to some of the gigantic pools which have of late taken lessons of the Standard Oil Company, and are reaching out to control certain lines of business. proper understanding of the facts of the ease and the motive of the millers would disabuse the mind of our contemporary of any such !dea. The millers are not seeking to control the market in the sense of having monopoly. Few outsiders know how trifling is the margin between financial lisaster and a living business in milling. There never will be and never can be pool of millers in the sense that other business interests are pooled. Railroads react to every part of the country, and any artificial rise in the price of flour or decline in the price of wheat in a given locality, would right itself speedily. Millers are simply eeking to protect themselves from trous competition with each other. They are not seeking a monopoly. They simple want to live and let others live. They d not expect to be the arbiters of the price paid for the farmer's wheat; but they do not want some of their number to pay more than wheat is worth, or give more exchange for it than can be extracted from the berry. Our word for it, farmers will have no just ground of complaint against the proposed associations. They simply seek to correct evils in the trade, and not to gain an untair advantage over the far ners or the public. - American Mi

We would call the attention of our respected contemporary to the fact that every combination" yet started was invariably sserted to be for self-protection. But when t had once got into good shape it was invariably used to squeeze money out of the public. Perhaps millers are more just and more virtuous than those engaged in other lines of business, but all the same we think their "combine" would finally become as fairs at the college will hereafter move more much of an outrage as that the Standard Oil nonopoly itself. Human nature is weak, and "corporations have no souls."

MESSES. SMITHS, POWELL & LAMB, of Syracuse, N. Y., send us a report of the outter record made by 100 cows and heifers of their herd of Holstein-Friesians. The records have been made under the supervision of parties whose sworn statements have been accepted by the superintenden of advanced registry. We have not space for publication of the tables showing the yields from each individual cow, but give a summary of them. The tabular statement show that fifty-two cows and heifers average 20 lbs. 1 2-13 oz. of butter each in a week; twenty-six three-year-olds averaged 16 lbs. 3 8-15 ozs. butter in a week, and twenty two-year-olds averaged 12 lbs. 8 ozs. in a week, while the entire 100 cows and heifers averaged 16 lbs. 13 43-100 ozs. in a week. Of course we do not know the cost of the feed consumed by these cows during the test, and therefore the cost of producing each pound of this butter must remain matter of conjecture; but certainly the record made is an extraordinary one, and shows to what an extent dairy animals can be im proved by intelligent breeding and good

WHAT Does this Mean? The daily pres onblished last week the following dispatch "United States District Attorney Bush nell has concurred in the opinion of Assist ant United States Attorney Rogers that Galbraith Bros., of Zanesville, Wis., are egally bound to pay duties on all importe orses imported for speculation and profit. The amount of unpaid duties due from th As the solicitor of the Treasury, Mr

Maynard, decided that these parties would not have to pay such duties, and ordered the collector at Port Huron to refund those collected, it looks as if the officials were no went over in person. This is said to be an able to agree upon the question. What we would like to know is, which official's opinon is most likely to be sustained?

> BEANS are going to be beans this seas Prospects in the bean belt, which includes Michigan and Western New York, are very are poor. My sheep are doing well; they ad for the outcome of the crop. In the interior of the State numerous fields are said I have twelve come the past ten days. I to have been plowed up, while it is understood that 60 per cent of an average crop is the estimate for New York. The partial effect to strengthen bean values. Prices are advancing, and even at the advance but little stock can be secured.

LAINGSBURG, August 10, 1887. To the Editor of the Michigan Farmer. I have recently seen a number of sensaional articles regarding the late trouble at the Agricultural College, and am greatly surprised and deeply grieved to learn that it is the result of blows aimed at one whom

we have always believed to be fully deserving of the high esteem with which he has been held by the farmers of Michigan. Having been four years at the College, and a part of the time under the direct instruction of Prof. Johnson, both in the class room a new depot at Bay City. and on the farm, and having since then been a frequent visitor at the College, especially at the farm department, I propose to notice briefly a few of the reasons why we believe Prof. Johnson to be deeply wronged in the charges brought against him by the students.

The Agricultural College is, or should be, laboring directly in the interests of the farmers of the State, and we can state, without fear of successful contradiction, that Prof. Johnson has done more in the interests of the farmers, more in developing and benefiting the agricultural department at the college, and more in bringing the college and the State together in unison than any other man has ever done in the same space of time. We say this not with any feeling of unkindness or disrespect toward the other officials, for they deserve great credit; but simply in placing the agricultural interest of the college at the head, where it properly belongs, and Prof. Johnson as a man fully capable to be the champion of its interests. We do not claim that the Protessor is infallible, or that the agricultural department is perfection. Far from it. But we do claim that in many cases where mistakes have been made, the fault has been with the system, or some arrangement beyond the control of the Professor, and not with him. It is a fact that the various with him. It is a fact that the various which asted is days, ended on Monlay is breeds of improved stock, and many with a verget of not guilty. methods relating to farm management and xperimental work, have improved greatly under Prof. Johnson's supervision. We are aware that the course in agriculture has not MISCONCEPTION OF FACT AND always been as interesting to the students. in general as many of the sciences, but there are many reasons for this, absolutely beyond the control of the Professor. Is it any wonder that the sciences, quipped with new and interesting specinens, and a full line of apparatus for conducting interesting experiments, should be more attractive to the young mind than the dull routine of agricultural lectures at the best? Again, the class in agriculture is of 81. She was a sister of ex-Ge a mixed class, comprising young men from the city who have rarely breathed a breath of ural air, unacquainted with the first principles of farm management, together with

the boys from the farm, conversant with the various details of farm life. How can a professor prepare lectures suited to the re_ purposes. quirements of the entire class with ut saying many things uninteresting and unprofitable to all, thus losing in part the attention of the class? If we will candidly consider the facts as they are we find the interest in Prof. Johnson's class to be as good as in nany other classes; and that he has a larger number in class and a better interest in general than has this branch in most other gas. They will spit on their hands and taken that most of fresh hold. astitutions. We are confident that most of he graduates of the Michigan Agricultural duties of farm management will concur with me in the statement that the course in agriculture (although not what we wish it might be), has been of more service to us, as practical farmers, than any other part of the college course. And that those of Prof. Johnson's time will heartily say that he did all in his power, in his kind and courteous way, to make it interesting and profitable. That he performed his duty well. We are very sorry that an insurrection should have risen to such a magnitude, which with proper management might have been crushed

harmoniously than before. E. C. McKEE, Class of '81.

A LETTER from Jewell County, Nebraska, says that the corn crop in that county is a very poor one. The estimates of several parties range from ten to fifteen bushels per acre, except that one or two fall below the least figure. The man who reports for the bureau at Washington made no report at the close of last month, being ashamed of the very poor showing, and things are worse now than then. Another party, who is traveling through that State, states as a re sult of his observations, that he does not believe corn will average more than a quarter of a crop. The rains did not come oon enough to save the crop.

in its infancy. We earnestly hope that af-

WE have been requested to recommend a certain kind of hogs as cholera proof. If we had any faith in a family of hogs being cholera proof it would give us pleasure to say so. But we have not. It would be equally reasonable to assert that certain people were proof against measles, scarlet ever, asiatic cholera, or other diseases. We cannot afford to state in the FARMER what we do not believe to be true. It would be far better to stop its publication at once. Better rely upon the merits of your hogs to commend them to farmers than claim for them qualities which thoughtful men will regard with utter incredulity.

THE Smith Brothers, of Dundas, Ont. reeders of Holstein-Friesian cattle, in a recent letter thus refer to the FARMER: The answers to our questions which were in last week's issue of your valuable paper were very satisfactory. We believe that your Veterinary Editor is the right man in the right place. We have done according to his advice and believe the results will soon be satisfactory. We find the paper equally good in other respects, and we it every week."

MR. J. MORRIS, of Marlette, Mich., un der date of August 20th, writes: "It is very dry yet, the clover seed crop here this year is less in area and much less in bulk. but the heads are well filled. The pastures are just commencing to drop their lambs expect most of ihem before Christmas. Mr. Morrishas a flock of Shropshires.

United States Geologist Wooster advises th Kalamazoo people who are boring for gas to confine themselves to raising celery; he confine themselves to raising celery thinks it would be more lucrative be

A STUDENT'S OPINION.

that there are 4,000,000 bushels year's wheat crop in the northwest, a pared with 12,000,000 bu. at the same NEWS SUMMARY. An addition will be made to the Batt ceek Sanitarium.

Michigan.

A MINNEAPOLIS wheat dealer e

An effort is being made to build a raily The Michigan Central has decided to br

Jack Frost made things look blue at Ea Tawas on Thursday night. Huckleberries have been a good crop on, despite the drout Cattle thieves are reported at Ludingto

and horse thieves at Saginaw. Nearly \$500,000 worth of buildings Stanton is taking vigorous steps to imthe roads leading nto the town.

Bancroft will soon have telephoni on with the balance of the State A cow was killed at Flushing last hich had all the syr Oil has been di cove ed in num rous pla

rlanders, will be killed and paid for The Cincinnati, Jackson & Mackinaw Ra oad is surveyed through from Adegan

Saugatuck. Berrien Springs will not build ridge at a cost of \$6,000. It was defeated A farmers' picnic at Mallory Lake, ne

dson, last week, was atten 4,000 people. The Teachers' Institute for Monroe Co was held at Monroe last week, and had h

eachers in attendance. A snug pension awaits Jonas Impson not aware of his good luck.

The second trial of Dr. Weir at East Tawas

A Wilan farmer has atrick gas. His is Patrick Nolan, and he only dug 150 feet fluo it. It throws a two-foot flame. Farwell is to have a distillery for the m

facture of essential oils of peppermint, wo wood, tansy, fire weed and hemlock. The clay mines near Flushing turn material that is found to be excellent for man afacture of stoneware, tile, brick, etc. John Clark, living near Lansing, tad

fire last week, through a lantern exploding A snake measuring six feet was killed a de are store at Litchfield tere is no satoon in the neight orhood e Mrs. A. T. Prouty lived at Kalamazoo 50 years, and died there last week at th

Prof. Grange, State Veterinarian,

Frank H. Rice, the 16-year-old son o rmer near Flint has been sent to I six months for using the mails for unla Peter Coburn, of South Hastings, had a ith a savage boar on Wednesday,

. C. will nurse a badly-mangled leg d The Etchel huckleberry marsh near was consumed by fire last week. A men fought unsuccessfully

the marsh. A company boring for gas at Coldwar ued a depth of 1 200

Grand Traverse is happy because she factory to that place. The papers

Wednesday was not a very good day rattlesnakes around this neig 12-year-old boy at Benton Harbor ma

Martin Vanderbeek, a farmer uis ran an oat straw under his thumb while working in the harvest field, and in a few days of pyænia. C. & R. TenEvck's shingle mill at East

The mill will be rebuilt.

Lightning played with the Morton Mar turing Company's building at Ron Wednesday last and after it had dep took \$500 to repair the damage done.

Magnus Anderson and Andrew Suabla were killed at Ishpeming on Wednesday the falling of a roof. This is the third accident in that vicinity within ten days. Cases of anthrax or malignant pus

known as charbon, are reported from where in Paris township, just south of Rapids. The disease is fatal to man or Mrs. G. L. Savage, who lives near Cap ast week saved her husband's crops by flag a fire which threatened their destruct er husband was away, and she had to d aghting alone.

During July Detroit had a greater ite than any American city except St narleston, Washington, and Lynchbu Estimating the population at 180,000 t was 35 per 1,000

A three-year-old child of a farmer n near Charlotte, dropped som nto a milk-can filled with water, last nd in fishing it out lost her balance, for and was drowned. Eight thousand people were reported

have been present at the Oakland Co Supervisors' picnic last week. Palmer and M. S. Brewer dispense A man named Zerba, working on a lear Coldwater, was attacked by a b

week, and was thrown into a watering trough the bull tried to gore him, but could not the sides of the trough, before assists came to the man. Manistique Pioneer: Last week we Arrowood, but here comes horse," H. K. Wadieigh, with horse," H. K. Wadieign, with head that takes a string five feet i

Harlo Vandybeogar, a prominent fa then he was found suspended from a be n his barn by a chain. No reason co given for the suicide.

Judge Severance has dismissed the case Ingham, Leslie & Co., of Benton Harb against Pierce & Williams, fruit packs anufacturers, of South Haven. The tiffs claimed to have a patent on handles on fruit baskets At Charlotte last week, Mrs. John Brung

ome manner she tripped and fell upo knife she was using. It pierced her cutting the pulmonary artery near the heart-Cuyler J. Barton, a young man of Unadill

was arsested at Howell last week, charge with setting fire to a Unadilla residence which burned to the ground, and also a vaoant store that was partially burned. He of a respectable family, and the arrest the cause of much excitement.

Sheriff Charles Lynch, of Alpena, who hot in the leg by "Blinkey" effecting the capture of that noted cr. on June 27th, died in this city on Thi dichigan just ce,

A. W. Marks, of the State fish hatch who is examining the rivers and streat ascertain how the plants made by the are doing, says he caught a white fit Pleasant Lake, near Three Rivers, rec which weighed 5% pounds, and was 26 inch long. This is official, and must not be a garded as a "fish story.

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h hatchery, streams to by the State hite fish in recently, as 26 inches not be re-

Ned Riel cradled an acre of oats on the Waite farm, near East Tyronne, in an hour and twenty-eight minutes, killing three mas-saugas in making his rounds. Twenty-six ratakes were killed on Robert Perry's farn Brandon while harvesters were cuttin four acres of oats. Which leads us to remark that the drouth has not affected the snake crop as much as it has the corn or potato

General.

Uncle Sam has 55,175 postoffices to keep Jake Sharp, the convicted briber is said to

Maxwell, convicted of murdering Preller at Louis, has experienced religion and joined

the Catholic church.

A canned fruit famine is probable, as the fruit crop throughout the country, except in California, will be small.

Prof. O. S. Fowler, the noted phrenologist, died suddenly at his home near Sharon Station, Conn., on Thursday.

Mrs. Malvina Payne, a widow, and her committed suicide together in a enement house in New York, last week. John and Richard Bean, both hack-drivers

at Boston, have come into possession of \$10,-000,000 by the death of a relative in Texas. A railroad will be built from Kansas City to Sabine Pass, a distance of 700 miles. The Pass is the nearest coast point to Kansas City. By the falling of a passenger elevator in a New York building on Thursday last, one wo-man was killed and three other persons seri-

ously injured. Charles Paige raised a \$25 check to \$25,000 and cashed it at a bank in Montreal. He was captured at Versailles on Thursday, and had all the money in his possession.

The secretary of the navy has awarde contracts for the construction of three cruisers at a total cost of \$4,021,000, and two gunboats which will cost \$490,000 each.

Mrs. Herbert, the Joliet, Ill., cataleptic Mrs. Reroert, the boltest in stations to awaken from her unnatural sleep. She has been sleeping for 220 days, and has wasted away to a mere

A farmer has son to begin plowing on Saturday. The boy refused and the father approached him with a poker; but the son drew a revolver and shot his father dead. A boy has just died at New York from

erysipelas contracted while in bathing in a public bath. A physician with hereafter be atationed at all public baths to prevent per-sons suffering from contagious diseases from tracted while in bathing in a

A Chicago bad boy set the Lake Street bridge in motion during the temporary sb-sence of the bridge-tender last week. A loaded street car was barely stopped at the edge of the river while the bridge was swaying open at full speed.

Jacob Bettejohn killed Clayton Vaughn at Atlanta, Ga., thirty years ago, and was sentenced to death. He escaped from his prison and has just been re-captured in Indian territory. He will be returned to Atlanta to complete the ceremony.

A collision took place on the Fort Scott and A collision took piace on the rot scott and Guif Railroad on Tuesday last, between a passenger and a freighi traia, near Lenaxa, Kansas, but aithough both engines were wrecked, no lives were lost, and only light injuries sustained by those on the train. The Vermillion iron range in Minnesota has

The Vermillion from range in Minlesotta as-been purchased by a syndicate of Chicago capitalists, headed by Marshall Field. This is said to be the largest from investment known. It comprises 20,000 acres of from lands, which last year yielded 31,000 tons of

stones at a Chinese laundryman. John did not like the sport, and turned on his assail-ants with a club, instantly killing one of the cubs. He was arrested and will be held for

The Central Railway Trame Association has decided to fix the fare to the constitutional centennial ce ebration at Philadelphia at two cents per mile each way for the general pubor more. The celebration takes place

Jennie Winter, a 16-year-old daughter of a wealthy farmer, near Darlington, N. J., was married to a coal-black negro last week. Sho had only been acquainted with the negro one month, and had stained her face to deceive the minister into performing the ceremony. Jennie has declined all invitations to return

to her serrowing parents. A report from Belvedere, Ill., says that or Thursday last two men were noticed on the track of the Northwestern Railway. A few moments afterwards a train came along and was naarly deralled by a large stone that had been placed between the rails. The pilot of the engine was smashed, but no other damage was done. Fifty passengers were aboard the

J. F. Riley, a newspaper man from Washington, D. C., who has been in Omaha for two months, was arrested last week on a charge of embezzling \$30,000 from the Union Trust ompany of Philadelphia. He was mistaken or an absconding clerk. Riley proved his entity, was discharged, and at once brought uit against the Trust Company for \$10,000

The distillers of whiskey throughout the United States are said to be concecting the biggest kind of a scheme which will, it is said, be more powerful than the Standard Oil Company. An association has been formed with ital stock of not less than \$40,000,000. The production will be kept down to the actual demand, and only the distilleries will be run where the cheapest whiskey can be

Prof. Goldwin Smith, of Toronto, 18 in Manitoba talking up commercial union with the United States. At Winniper the other night the Professor said he believed that in time, if tariff were removed, the Canadian northwest would find a market for its wheat in American cities in place of in England. We suggest that there can be too much of a good thing, and that we can raise all the wheat wanted on this side of the line.

An attempt was made to wreck a train on the Ohio & Mississippi Railroad, just outside of St. Louis, on Wednesday last. Two coupling pins were driven into a frog in such a manner as to cause the engine to leave the track. A St. Louis policeman discovered the attempt, and managed to remove the obstruction just as the passenger train reached it. No suspicion as to the party who perpetrated the act is known to exist.

Near Napierville, Ill., two Chicago, Burlington & Quincy stock trains collided in a fog Thursday morning. One of the engines plowed through three cars loaded with steers for Chicago. They were scattered, mangled and bleeding along the track or pitched down a twenty foot embankment. A hog car on the other train was completely telescoped by the tender, and a great number of hogs crushed to a jelly. One of the engineers was Seriously but not feelly injured. beriously but not fatally injured.

Chief Colorow and the White River Ute Indians are stirring up the other tribes, and a general Indian war is looked for. It is fear-ed many whites will be killed in the upproted settlements before aid can reach them Everything in Northwestern Colorado is all excitement. The people are leaving their homes and crops for places of safety, while the Indians are receiving reinforcements from the Uintah and Uncompaligre agencies. The outlook is anything but pleasant.

A smash-up occurred at Dodge City on Tuesday last on the Union Pacific, by a pas-senger train running into the rear of a freight, tearing a caboose and three cars into splintres. The freight conductor, who was in the caboose was very seriously injured, and there is no hope of his recovery. The brakeman on the freight, who was also in the caboose, was thrown some distance on the ground but received no injuries. The engineer and freeman on the passencer turned. ground but received no injuries. The engineer and fireman on the passenger jumped from their engine and escaped with slight bruises. No injury to passengers.

I want 200 large fine wool or grade ewes, 200 grade lambs, 20 registered Shropshire ewes. Give full particulars and quote bottom prices.

H. C. PRATT, 22-2t Canandalgua, N. Y.

A ten-year-old boy, named Hood, at Marlette, was sent to call his elder brother who was sleeping late. The little fellow thought it would be fun to snap an old pistel in his car and wake him up that way. He procured an old horse pistol, put a cap on the nipple. Then he pointed the weapon at his brother's ear. The head was blown to atoms, causing straint death.

MR. H. C. FARNUM sailed from France August 12th on Steamer Robilant, of the Hill Line Steamers, with over One Hundred head of Registered Percheron Horses, and Twenty French Coachers, all selected by himself personally. The lot comprises many of the best animals to be found in La Perchc.

Savage & Farnum are building three of the largest and most complete stables in the country to accommodate coming stock, which stock, together with what they have on hand, enables them to offer a grand stud to select from. Parties sending for Catalogue should address Savage & Farnum, Detroit, Mich. Visitors are always welcome.

The coroner's jury in the Chatsworth, Ill. Mrs. Herbert, the Joliet, Ill., cataleptic, still declines all invitations to awaken from her unnatural sleep. She has been sleeping for 220 days, and has wasted away to a mere phantom.

Seventeen freight cars were wrecked by a collision of freight trains on the Baltimore & Ohio, near Ellicott City, Wednesday. The engineer and conductor of one of the trains were fatally injured.

A farmer named Byers, living near Indiana, Pa., ordered his son to begin plowing on Saturday. The boy refused and the father approached him with a poker; but the son drew a revolver and shot his father dead.

The coroner's jury in the Chatsworth, Ill., railroad disaster, agreed on a verdict on Thursday last. They decided that Timothy Coughlan, foreman of section No.7, was responsible for the accident, for failing to patrol the track for six hours previous to the arrival of the train. The management of the road is not censured in any way. Coughlan was promptly arrested and will be taken to Pontiac, the county seat of Livingston County, at once. He says he cannot give bail and will have to go to jail. He insists that this is unjust; that he went over his entire section as ordered. The verdict was a great surprise, as the evidence on a verdict on Thursday last. They decided that Timothy Coughlan, foreman of section No.7, was responsible for the accident, for failing to patrol the track for six hours previous to the arrival of the train. The management of the road is not censured in any way. Coughlan was promptly arrested and will be taken to Pontiac, the county seat of Livingston County, at once. He says he cannot give bail and will have to go to jail. He insists that this is unjust; that he went over his entire to a verdict on the rail of the track for six hours previous to the arrival of the track for six hours previous to the arrival of the track for six hours previous to the arrival of the track for six hours previous to the arrival of the track for six hours previous to areless management.

Foreign.

Cholera is again breaking out in Italy. Over one thousand Chinese have been swept away by floods at Chuchaufu.

One hundred Tavist priests were beheaded last week at King Yu, China, for rebellion. Russia has filed a protest with the Porte against the assumption of the Bulgarian throne by Prince Ferdinand.

The Duke of Norfolk has purchased land in Rome on which to erect a university, and the Pope has decorated him with the order of Christ.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

LARGEST AND FINEST STOCK

I. E. ILGENFRITZ & SONS,

NINTH ANNUAL FAIR

WESTERN MICHIGAN Agricultural and Industrial Society.

WILL HW HELD AT GRAND RAPIDS, MICH.,

ommencing on Monday, Sept, 19th, and holding Five Days. A full and complete premium list. Every de-partment will be replete with interest and in-truction. Trotting, Charlot, Hurdle, Roman standing, Equestrias and Foot Races.

Half Fare on all railroads leading into Grand Rapids the week of the fair; also on the D. L. & N., on the F. & P. M. wnd C. & G. T. Railways. Free freight to the Exhibition on nearly all Railroads.

Canadian Excursions VIA Michigan Central Railroad

-on-AUGUST 27, 28, 29 & 30.

The Michigan Central Railroad will sell ex-cursion tickets as follows:

Kingston and Return - - \$8 50 Ottawa and Return - - 9 50

Montreal and Return - - 11 50

Quebec and Return - - 13 50 Tickets good to return until Sept. 13 inclusive.

Diehl Mediterranean SEED WHEAT.

A favorite variety. It has stood the winter and insects better than any variety in general cultivation this season. Price \$125 per bushel. Bight bushels or more, \$1; sacks 20c. Seed thoroughly cleaned.

A. L. RICHARDSON, a22-tf

Box 4, Parma, Mich.

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Diehl Mediterranean. The season of 1887 has shown that the Diehl Mediterranean wheat has withstood the Hessian fly while adjacent fields were flat. It also yielded the most per acre. For sale in any quantity. Price \$1 per bush. New bags, 20c.

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St. Spiritwood Farm, Burton, Shiawasse Co.

SEED WHEAT.

Australian White. The ideal white wheat. Took first premium last fall at Chicago, Jackson, Grand Rapids and Paw Paw for best white wheat. Reported in Bulletin No. 18 from the Michigan Agricultural College. (See Board of Agriculture report for 1886.)

Price \$150 per bush, eight bushels for \$10 00. Sacks, 20c each. Address

A. C. GLIDDEN, Paw Paw, Mich. FOR SALE

A stock and grain farm for sale, situated about four miles southwest of the city of Owosso. Good buildings, good fences, two good wells and plenty of living water; everything convenient and farm in a high state of cultivation. Will be sold cheap and on easy terms. RUSH BROS.,

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Remove Your Stumps and Boulders Do it Cheaply, Quickly and Well by Using the

Thousands of farmers are using large quantities annually in clearing their land of troublesome stumps and boulders. It is the cheapest and most efficient means for doing the work ever discovered. It is Safe to Use. Try it and be convinced.

Pamphlet containing instructions, prices, etc., sent free on receipt of 2c stamp. If your dealers do not keep Hercules Powder will send any amount by freight to any address on receipt of postal note covering amount ordered. Orders will have prompt attention.

L. S. HILL & CO., 19 and 21 Pearl Street, GRAND RAPIDS, MICH.

Wholesale & Retail Dealers in High Explosives, Guns, Fishing-Tackle, Sporting Goods.

Merrill & Fifield, Bay City, Mich.



The Michigan Herd of Prize Winners. At the head stands Clarence Grove (9709), an imported son of The Grove 3d, dam Ruby by Spartan (5009); assisted by Fom Wilton (9322), a son of the great Lord Wilton and full brother to Mr. Bertram's Sir Wilfred. Such cows as Lovely 2d, Fairy Lass 2d, Grace 3d, Fair Maid 4th by Chancellor 5310, Greenhorn 5th by Fairy Prince, Barcelona Queen by Horace 3th, three grand helfers by Heslod (6481), and there of equal merit, compose the second state of equal merit,

Choice Young Stock For Sale at Reasonable Prices. Write for Particulars.

ADMINISTRATOR'S SALE OF THOROUGHBRED HEREFORD CATTLE. I will sell at Public Auction in DOVER, Cuyahoga Co., O., Sept. 21, 1887,

The entire herd of Hereford cattle belonging to the late N. G. Porter, deceased, who has been a breeder of Hereford cattle for the past eighteen years. The stock consists of 27 cows, 12 two-year-old helfers sired by Prince Loraine 3104, he by Lord Derby, one of the noted sons of Sir Richard 2d. The females are bred to the bulls Johnnie Bull 15166 and Dark Beck 15167. Eight one year old helfers, five helfers that are six months old and over, ten helfer calves and nine bull calves that are from six months down. The calves are most all sired by Johnnie Bull 15166, he by Horatius 5186. Also the breeding bulls Johnnie Bull 15166, Dark Beck 15167, and Lord Wilton Boy 5th, No. —; all well-bred bulls. The entire herd is registered in the Am. Hereford Record. I will also sell on the same date 4 horses, three steer calves, 7 sheep and 3 lambs, 3 shoats, 25 chickens, 18 swarms of bees, about 45 tons hay, 200 bushels wheat, 500 bushels oats and a lot of straw; 20 cords of wood, 5,000 feet of lumber.

Six months' credit will be given on all sums over \$3, all sums under that amount cash. Credits must have two approved surities. Teams will meet all morning trains on day of sale at Olmsted Falls, on L. S. & M. S. R. R., and at Dover on the Nickel Plate R. R. Sale to commence at 10 A. M. 21-a15-s12

WM. BIDDULPH, Dover, Cuyahoga Co., Ohlo.

Shorthorn Cattle THE GREAT REMEDY! AT AUCTION.

ENTIRE HERD TO BE SOLD!

Having decided to close out my herd of Short horn cattle and retire from the business of breed-ing, I shall offer the entire herd at auction on

WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 31st, 1887, at One O'clock, P. M.

The cattle to be offered consist of seventeen females of all ages, and eight bulls, including the one now heading the herd. Catalogues can be had on application.

TERMS—Six mouths credit on approved notes. At the same time I shall offer my stock farm for sale on reasonable terms. D. M. UHL, Ypsilanti, Mich.

NIGGER & VELV'T CHAFF SEED WHEAT.

Both kinds remarkably good where Clawson and other varieties were totally destroyed. Warranted pure and free from foul seeds. Price \$i per bushel in four bushel lots or over. Bags 20c. Shipped on receipt of price. Address a15-4t

G. S. RAWSON, Clinton, Mich.

HYBRID MEDITERANEAN SEED WHEAT Order at Once!

\$1 per bushel; new bags 20 cents. Yielded 25 to 30 bushels per acre where other varieties yielded only 10 to 15 bushels. very hardy and stiff straw. Send postal for seed wheat circular. T. I. SUTTON, Sutton, Lenawee Co., Mich.

CEED WHEAT New and Old Varieties.

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- POR -Horses, Cattle and Sheep



Over 250 Horses with Colle Treated in the Detroit Fire Department With-out the Loss of a Single Animal.

This assertion is verified by published Annual Reperts of the transactions of the Detroit Board of Fire Commissioners. A record which challenges the world; better than any number of individual testimonials.

It will Cure in Horses: Colle, Cramp, Indigestion, Diarrhea, Dysentery and Disordered Ridneys or Bladder.

It will Cure in Cattle: Indigestion, Colle, Hoove or Blown, Diarrhea or Dysentery.

It will Cure in Sheep: Colle, Hoove, Diarrhes or Dysentery, when given according to directions

IT WILL PAY Rvery owner of a Horse, Cow or Sheep to keep this invaluable remedy always on hand for cases of emergency. Each bottle contains eight full doses for Horses and Cattle and sixteen doses for sheep. A single dose in Colic when given in time usually has the desired effect. It will not

PRICE, \$1 00 PER BOTTLE. Prof. R. Jennings. Veterinary Surgeon 201 First St., Detroit, Mich. Agents Wanted Everywhere.

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AT YPSILANTI, MICH. The only pure-bred and registered flock in the State, being direct frem Lord Walsingham and Prince of Wales flocks. We are assured by both ancient and modern evidence that Southdown sheep possess the most delicate and finely flavored meat of all known breeds, and are and have been the standard of muiton. They are also the strongest and most uniform breeders of mutton classes, and will produce a greater amount of weight to a given amount of feed than any sheep known. This flock has averaged seven pounds of the whitest wool each year. A part of the flock is for sale at prices to guarantee practical breeding. The lambs and yearlings are all bred from the celebrated ram Viscount No. 516, bred by Sam Sharpless, of Philadelphia, Pa. For particulars write or visit the Highland Stock Farm at Ypsilanti, Mich. Three-quarters of a mile from depot.

THOS. A. MOORE.

CATTLE.-Shorthorns.

A ARON P. BLISS, Swan Creek stock farm, breeder of thoroughbred horthorns. Stock for sale. Correspondence solicited and prompt-ly answered. C. S. Baldwin, Manager. P. O. ad-dress, Saginaw, Saginaw Co., Mich. au22-26

A & J. CHANDLER, breeders of Shorthorn cattle, Shropshire sheep and Essex swine. Stock for sale. Correspondence solicited. Jerome

A. D. DeGARMO, Highland, Oakland Co., breeder of Shortnorn Cattle. Stock farm half a mile north of station. Young stockfor sale at reasonable prices.

A J. COOK, Owosso, breeder of Shorthorn Cattle, Poland China swine and Shropshire theep. Stock for sale. Write for prices and overeding.

J. LEELAND, Rose Corners, Oakland Co, breeder of Shorthorn cattle. Stock of both sexes for sale. Correspondence solicited. P. O. address Fenton, Genesee county. A P. COOK, Brooklyn, Jackson Co., breedet of Shorthorn Cattle. Good families repre-sented. Bull Major Craage at head of herd. Choice young bulls for sale.

A RTHUR ANDERSON, Monteith, Allegan Co., breeder of Shorthorn cattle, established 15 years, with Romeo 27750 by 23d Duke of Air-drie and Minnie's Duke by Barrington Duke 3d 87624 at head. Correspondence solicited.

BENJ. F. BATCHELER, Oceola Center, Livingston Co., breeder of Shortherns of Young Mary and Young Phyllis families, with the Renick Rose of Sharon bull "Sharon Duke of Clark" at the head of herd. Young bulls and heifers for sale. Also registered Merino sheep. G.LUCE & SON, Gilead, Branch Co., breed ers of Shorthorns. Families in the hord: April Morns, Phyllis, Miss Wiley, Rose of Sharon and Blossoms. Correspondence solicited and promptly answered.

CHARLES FISHHECK, Lakeside Stock Farm, Howell, Livingston Co. Breeder of Borthorns. Herd headed by Bates bull Baronet, Belle Bates 47411, Belle Duchess, Cambria's Vic-oria, Stapieton Lass, Selinas and Bright Eyes amilies. Young stock for sale. June3-1y

R. BACKUS, Springdale Stock Farm, Will liamston, Ingham Co., breeder of thoroughbred Shorthorns, Vermont and Michigan bred Merino Sheep and Percheron horses. Stock for sale. Correspondence solicited. je17-1y

D. M. UHL, Brookside Herd, Ypsilanti. Choice Shorthorns of the best milking and beef making qualities for sale. Correspondence solicited. jny30-ly P. S. BURNETT & SON, breeders of Short-ful horn cattle. All stock registered. Residence, four and a half miles east of Bancroft, Shis-wassee Co. Stock for sale.

F A. BRADEN, Victoria Stock Farm, Bancroft, F Shiawassee Co., breeder of pure bred Short-horns of the Victoria and Stapleton Lass families with Lord Raspberry 2d 48633 at head of herd Stock for asle.

EURGE W. STUART, Grand Blanc, Gene T see Co., breeder of thoroughbred Shorthorn Cattle, Registered Merino Sheep, and Jersey Red Swine. Correspondence solicited. jai7-ly* HENRY BROOKS, Brooks Farm, Wixon, breeder of Shorthorn cattle. The following families represented: Pomona, Rose of Sharon and Phyllis. Correspondence promptly answered.

HENRY LESSITER, Oakdale Stock Farm for sale. Correspondence promptly answered. P. O. address, Grattan, Kent Co., Mich. jai5-ly

H. MINDS, Stanton, Montcalm Co., breed. er of Shorthorn Cattle and American Merine Sheep. je27-1y* JOHN C. SHARP, "Hillside Farm," Jackson.
Breeder of Shorthorn cattle and Poland
China swine. Families: Peri Duchess, Rose of
Sharon, Young Mary, Gwynne, Victorias, etc.,
with the straight Rose of Sharon bull, "Sharon
Duke of Bath No. 64449" at head of herd. Young
stock for sale. Correspondence solicited.

JAMES D. BOTSFORD, Osceola, Centre, Livingston Co. Breeder of thoroughbred shorthorns, registered and grade Merino Sheep. stock for Sale. TAMES MOORE, Milford, Oakland Co., Mich., breeder of Shorthorn Cattle of leading tribes, herd headed by Gloats Wild Eyes \$4930. Also Hambletonian and Percheron horses, Highland Scotch sheep and Jersey Red swine.

TOHN McKAY, Momeo, Macomb Co., breeder of Shorthorn cattle. Young bulls and helfers for sale. Correspondence solicited.

J. E. FISK & SON, Johnstown, Barry County, breeders of Shorthorn cattle, Registered American Merino sheep, and Poland-China swine, Plymouth Rock and Wyandotte fowls. Stock for sale. Correspondence invited. P. O. Bedford, Cahoun Co., Mich. N. OLMSTED, Burr Oak Farm, Muir, Ionia Co., breeder of Shorthorns. Stock for ale. Correspondence solicited. jai-1y* M. DAVIDSON, Tecumseh, Lenawee County, breeder of Shorthorn Cattle. A few choice young females for sale. Also some young bulls. Correspondence will receive prompt attention.

B. HAYES, Eldorado Stock Farm, breeder of Shorthorns of the Young Mary, Phyllis, etc., families. Young animals for sale. Also breeder of Norman Percheron stock with mp. Eldorado at the head of the stud. Correspondence solicited. P. O. address Muir Ionia Co. dily

O SNOW & SON, Oaklawn Park Stock Farm, Kalamasoo, breeders of thoroughbred Shertherns. Families represented are Youn Marys, Phyllis, Golden Pippin and White Rose. Correspondence promptly answered.

CHAFFEE, Byron, Shiawassee Co., breeder of Shorthorn cattle, Merino Sheep and Poland China swine Ah stock recorded. Stock for sale

H. ELLINWOOD, Rose Corners, P. O. address Fentonville, Genesee Co., breeder of Shorthorns. Stock of both sexes for sale. Correspondence will receive prompt attention. na68 26 THE COLLEGE FARM, Agricultural College, Mich., breeds Shorthorn cattle, Berkshire and Poland-Chinaswine, Merino and South down sheep. A choice lot of animals always on sale at very reasonable prices. Address Sam'l Johnson, Sup't of the Farm.

WM. BALL, Hamburg, Livingston Co., breed-of Shorthorns. Principal families: Rose of Sharon, Young Mary; Young Phyllis and Cruik-shank. Also breeder of thoroughbred American Merinos of the best blood as well as the most thoroughly practical.

C. WIXOM, Wixom, Oakland Co., breeder of Shorthorn Cattle of the Kirklevington, Hilpa, Flat Creek Marys, Cruikshank, Rose of Sharon, Aylesby Lady, Phylia, Rosemary, Duchess of Sutherland, Lady Helen, and other families, headed by the pure Bates Barrington bull Barrington Duke 7th No. 72667.

W. M. FISHBECK & SON, Woodland Stock Farm, Howell, breeders of Shorthorn cattle of Victoria, Rosemary and Darlington tribes. Correspondence solicited jani:87 WM. WHITFIELD & SONS, Lakeside
Stock Farm, Waterford, Oakland Co., breeders of thoroughbred recorded Shorthorn cattle and
Hampshire sheep. Stock for sale.

Holstein-Friesians.

CHAS. F. GILLMAN, 'Fenfeld Stock Farm' Pewamo. Breeder and dealer in thor-pughbred Holstein Friesian Cattle and Morine Bodger. C V. SEELEY, North Farmington, Oakland C, Co., breeder of Holstein-Friesians. Stock for sale of the famous Ykema family. Ykema 322 (D. F. Herd Book) at head of the herd. Cor respondence will receive prompt attention, au

R. PHILLIPS. Bay City, breeder and imdence solutied. Intending purchasers invited to call and inspect stock. J. M. STERLING. Monroe, breeder of pur Holstein-Friesian cattle. Stock for sale. Cor respondence and personal inspection solicited. W. SEXTON, Howell i mporter and breed-er of thoroughbred Holstein-Friesian Cattle, Stock farm, three miles south.

M. Herd WEBBER, East Saginaw. Herd Mr. H. R. Boardman by Mr. Cornelius Baldwin, of Ohio. Choice animals for sale.

SMITH BROS. Eagle, Meadow Brook herd of Jerseys. Stock of the highest quality and of the best strains. Houdan chickens. 830-1y W. J. G. DEAN, Hanover, high-class Jerseys of the Rioter-Alphea and Grand Duke Alexis strains. Pedro Star 11336, son of Pedro S187, at the head of the herd. Registered Merino Sheep.

Herefords.

EDWIN PHELPS, Maple Place Farm, Pontiac, Oakland Co., breeder of Hereford Cattle of my popular strains. Waxwork 6320 (6250) at head of herd. Stock of both sexes for sale at reasonable prices.

NIVERDALE STOCK FARM, Metamora, Lapeer Co., Hereford Cattle, Me 1 Sheep, and Berkshire Swine. Allstock (Correspondence solicited.

THOMAS FOSTER, Elm Grove Stock Farm
Flint, Genesee Co., breeder of Hereford cattile (Lord Berwick 2d at head), Cotswold and
Shrepshire Sheep, Berkshire swine, Road and
Trotting horses, with stallions Flint and Mambrino Gift, Jr., in the stud, with eleven marcs of
Mambrino and Hambletonian breeding. Stock
for sale.

Devons.

G. HART, Lapeer, breeder of Percheron Land Standard-bred Trotting horses; Devon, Galloway and Hereford cattle; Merino sheep and Cheshire hogs. All stock registered. Farm adjoining city limits; residence, and breeding and sale stables in the city. Come or write me.

Galloways.

B. CARUSS, Essex, Clinton Co., St. John Merino sheep and Essex hogs. Correspondence solicited. SHEEP.-Merinos.

A. WOOD, Saline, breeder of thoroughbred Merino sheep. A large stock always on hand. Also Poland-China hogs; herd started from those of B.G. Buel, of Little Prairie Ronde and G. W. Harrington, of Paw Paw. C. E. LOCKWOOD, Washington, Macomb C. County, breeder of Registered Merino Sheep of Atwood Stock, descended directly from the Hammond flock. Stock for sale. Correspondence

BURLINGAME & SON, Byron, Shiawas-sec Co., breeders of registered Merino sheep of Rich blood; also Shorthorn cattle. Stock for sale. Correspondence invited.

R. M. DEAN, Maple Avenue Stock Farm, Pe. wamo, Ienia Co., breeder and dealer in Improved American Merinos. All stock registered and descended from Vermont flocks. Also registered Poland China Swine. Stock for sale. Correspondence solicited,

A. GIBONEY, Kalamazoo, breeder of reg. istered Merino sheep. Size, form, length and density of fleece specialities. Young stock for sale at low prices. Correspondence solicited.

Lapeer Co., breeders of thoroughbred regisered Merino Sheep. Stock for sale. my18-y J. C. THOMPSON, Romeo, Macomb County breeder of Thoroughbred Registered Merin sheep; also Poland-China Hogs. Stock for sale Correspondence solicited. may-1y

J. EVARTS SMITH, Ypsiiants, breeder of the onghbred Merino Sheep, registered in Vermon Register. Rams and ewes for sale of my own breeding, together with recent selections from some of the best focks in Vt. Examine before purchasing elsewhere

8. WOOD, Saline, Washtenaw Co., breeder of Vermont and Michigan registered thorough red Merino Sheep. Stock for sale. R. MILLS, Maple Ave. Stock Farm, Sa line, Washtenaw Co., breeder of Vermon registered thoroughbred sheep. Atwood ram Peerless at head of flock. Also breeder of Poland China, swine. Correspondence solicited.

HATHAWAY, Addison, Lenawee Co., Mich Breeder of thoroughbred American Merins sheep, registered in Vermont and Michigan Regis ters. Rams and Ewes for sale of my own breed-ing, together with selections from some of the best flocks in Vermont. Correspondence solicited C. LOMBARD, Addison, Lenawee Co., breed or of Vermont and Michigan registered thor-oughbred Merino sheep. Stock for sale. Cor-respondence invited.

Shropshire-Downs.

MERY A. GARLOCK, Howell, breeder L and dealer in imported and Michigan bred hropshire sheep. Will make a specialty of ex-ra fine rams at low prices for fall of 1887 1919 CARLOCK'S imported and Michigan-bred Shropshire same are the popular mutton and wool breed. Oldest established in Michigan. Unexcelled by any. Choicest stock at moderate rates. Wessey J. Garlock, Howell, Mich.

J. F. RUNDEL, Birmingham, Oakland Co., importer, breeder and dealer in thoroughbred Shropshire sheep. Stock registered. I import my sheep direct from England. Correspondence promptly answered.

J. LESSITER, Jersey, Oakiand Co., preeder of Shropshire Down Sheep, registered and un-registered; also Shorthorn Cattle. Stock for sale at reasonable prices and terms. OBERT R. SMITH, Howell, breeder of and dealer in registered Shropshire sheep, stock always for sale. Terms to suit customers. T. A. BIXBY, Lake View Stock Farm, South Haven, breeder of Shropshire Stock from imported stock. All registered. Largest flock in Western Michigan. Inspection invited. au3-4m

HOGS.-Berkshires & Suffolks A. COOLEY, Coldwater, Branch Co., breeder of pure Berkshire hogs of the largest size and very best strains. Pigs and young breeding stock for sale at reasonable prices. All of my breeders are recorded in the American Berkshire Record. Write for prices. EZRA BROWN, Englishville, Kent County breeder of Berkshire swine of the best known recorded stock. Stock for sale. 830-26

Poland-Chinas.

A. Poland-China swine. All breeders recorded in Ohio P. C. Record. Choice stock for sale. W.JONES, Richland, breeder of pure-bred
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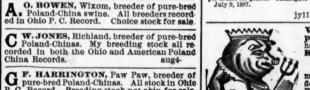


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Poetry.

MOON IN A NEW ENGLAND PASTUR

With scattered birch the pasture slope is crowned The sunburnt grass that clings to mountain sides, Cropped by small mouths of timid sheep,

scarce hides, Like a scant coverlet, the hard dry ground, Through which, with stony ledge or rocky knee

The strong world breaks. The ragged ferns that fill Each dimple on the shoulders of the hill Rustle with faint sharp sound if but the bee

Slips through their stems to find his mossy nest. With soft, thick wilted leaves the mulleins Like tall straight candles with pale yellow

Their stalks star-flowered toward the cloudless

The crooning cricket with an endless song Lars the hot silence. The crumbling fence is By the slow-creeping lichen, held and stayed

By arms of wandering rose, that tough and strong, Bind firm its slipping stones. The rusty brier And scarlet fingers of the bitter-sweet Cast a light shade that shelters from the heat & thousand voiceless little lives. Higher

Than maiden birch or solitary pine, Poised in the brooding blue, on speckled wings A hawk hangs motionless; so straight he flings Mis shadow to the earth, like the plummet-line In drops through seas of air. As in a swoon of light the great world lies, and life stand

Wrapped in a breathless hush; till up the hill Drift dappled shadows of the afternoon. -Harper's Magazine

*AS HAVING NOTHING YET POSSESS-ING ALL THINGS.

The earth is ours. Above us bends God's infinite arch of stainless blue, The costliest sapphire from the mines Con never rival that in hue.

The earth is ours. Beneath us spreads Grass greener than the emerald green, The opal ne'er showed lovelier tints Than in the commonest flower are seen

Have we no gold? The warm sunshine. Tell me, what could more golden be? Not all art's mysteries can make Music like that bird in you tree.

Mast thou lost love? It is not lost, But on some distant, mist-veiled shore Beyond life's changing, restless sea, It shall be thine forever more.

Best thou lost youth? Beyond the skies A glorious youth is waiting thee; Strong as the eagle in its flight Thy soul shall soar, from fetters free

Hast thou shed tears? Not useless they. God's angel counted every one, They water plants of love and joy In those far gardens of the sun

Then do not mourn, though thou mayst be Poor, old, berett of all, alone-God only waits a little while To give thee back threefold thine own



The Paper Car Wheel. The paper car wheel was the invention of Richard N. Allen, a locomotive engineer, afterward master mechanic at the Cleveland & Toledo Railroad, who took for his aim in life the production of a better car wheel than those in use. His first set of paper wheels was made at Brandon, Vt., in 1869, and after much scoffing he was graciously permitted the use of a wood car on the Central Vermont Road, under which they were tested for six months. The Pullman Palace Car Company, in 1871, gave the first order for 100 wheels; ten years after the Allen Paper Car Wheel Company, with great shops at Hudson, N. Y., and Pullman, Ill., produced and sold 13,000 in a single year. One of a set first experimented with under a "sleeper" is shown at Hudson, with a meeord of 300,000 miles travel. It is the body of the wheel only which is of paper. The material is a calendered rye-straw board" or thick paper made at the Allen Company's mills, at Morris, Ill. This is sent to the works in circular sheets of "wenty-two to forty inches diameter. Two words "express" and "passengers" men, standing by a pile of these, rapidly brush over each sheet an even coating of four paste until a dozen are pasted into a layer. A third man transfers these layers a hydraulic press, where a pressure of 400 sons or more is applied to a pile of them, the layers being kept distinct by the absence of paste between the sheets. After solidifying under this pressure for two hours the 12-sheet layers are kept for a week in a drying room heated to 120° F.: several of these layers are in turn pasted together, pressed and dried for a second week, and still again these disks are pasted, pressed and given a third drying of a whole month. The result & a circular block, containing from 120 to 160 sheets of the original paper, compressed 5 516 to 416 inches thickness, and of a solidity, density and weight suggesting metal rather than fibre. The rough paper blocks are turned accurately in a lathe, when shavings like leather and a cloud of yellow dust fly off, to a diameter slightly greater than the inner circle of the tire. The hole in the centre is also made on the lathe, and after the paper has received two coats of paint to prevent moisture working its war within, the cast-iron hub is pressed through by the aid of the hydraulic press, and the wrought iron back plate is clamped and The suasion of enormous hydraulic

Monesty Its Own Reward. Tobinson-I had to discharge young Blin

kins to day. He was not honest. Brown-Sorry to hear so. He supports withwed mother, too. What was the

gower now drives the paper centre into the

time by Belp of the bevel.

Robinson-He found a postage stamp on the floor and kept it. He should have owned it over to the office.

Brown-Of course. By the way,

Got an extra umbrella? Booinson-You can take my old umbrella

Brown-Hello! Where did you get that milk affair?

Robinson-That! Ha! ha! Great joke You see, I went into the Stock Exchangs to and after a little deal in wheat. A shower came up, and when I was ready to go I just miked this up in the lobby.

Brown-Wish I had your luck. And how Bout the wheat deal? Robinson-O, we skinned 'em

Brown, skinned 'em alive. - Omaha World.

Adventures of Tad:

HAPS AND MISHAPS OF A LOST SACHEL

A Story for Young and Old. BY FRANK H. CONVERSE.

AUTHOR OF "PEPPER ADAMS," "BLOWN OUT TO SEA," "PAUL GRAFTON," ETC. [Copyrighted, 1896, by D. Lothrop & Co., and

Published by Special Arrangement.]

CHAPTER I. T was near the close of a blustering March day, and 月二二 the seats about the big cylinder stove in the waitingroom of the Broad Street station in the city of Philadelphia were in

TAD.

great demand. One of them was occupied by Tad Thorne, who, though he had no business there, was enjoying the warmth as only a small, fourteen-yearold boy can do, after being all day in the city streets crying parlor matches at three cents per box-"two for five." Tad's enjoyment was tempered by a little mental worry, as a matter of course. Nobody is entirely himself Tad was obliged to keep a watchful eve on the door of the porter's

happy in this world, and as he warmed room opposite. It was the duty of that colored functionary to assist tramps and vagrant boys from the waiting-room, with scant ceremony, "Last night he said he'd bounce me if he caught me here again," mused Tad, advancing first one patched shoe and then the other toward the stove, "but I shouldn't think the corporation would grudge what little fire it takes to warm

For a time Tad remained in undisturbed comfort. So many persons were constantly coming and going that no one took particular notice of the thinly-dressed, pale-faced lad who occasionally stretched his fingers caressingly toward the glowing coals.

"It's the first time I've been warm clear through since last August-I wish't I could hold heat like a hot brick does," Tad soliloquized, as with an involuntary shiver he thought of having to start out in the chilly air again.

"Is there no other place where you can go and warm yourself, besides a waiting-room only intended for the-er -patrons of the railroad?" asked a tall, aristocratic-looking gentleman, with iron-gray hair, and a very dignified manner, who occupied the next seat to the one in which Tad was sitting. He spoke severely and frowned at Tad. as though the boy's presence amoyed

If his address had been more kindly, Tad's reply would have been more respectful. As it was, Tad scowled a

"There's places enough, I s'poseonly they don't happen to 'low boys who hasn't any business there, roundspecially if they ain't dressed any better'n I am," he answered, sullenly, glancing involuntarily down at himself as he spoke. The tall man muttered something about "confounded nuisance, but made no further reply. And as he rose, giving a nervous glance at the clock, Tad noticed that he wore a ng grav ulster, over a very nice suit of clothes, while at one side of the seat he had vacated lay his traveling rug in a shawl-strap, and a small alligatorskin sachel with nickel-plate mount-

Tad was wondering within himself whether he ever knew what it was to be homeless, cold and hungry when he was a boy, when his meditations were disturbed by the violent ringing of a hand-bell, accompanied by the hoarse voice of one of the railroad officials calling out something, of which the were alone intelligible to Tad's ear. This was followed by the usual frantic rush toward the great swing doors leading into the depot. The tall gentleman sprang nervously to his feet, and, snatching up his traveling rug, shot through the doorway as though he had but five seconds in which to board a train that did not start for ten minutes, schedule time. "Hi, there!" cried Tad after him, "you've left your little sachel!" but the gentleman was beyond call. So, seizing the hand-bag from the next seat, Tad elbowed his way through the throng, into the depot, in hot pursuit of him of the flowing

Just inside the swing doors stood a policeman of imposing presence. He was a large fat man but extremely zealous, and his professional instincts were at once roused at the sight of : shabbily-dressed boy dodging in ana out of the crowd, with a nickel-plated alligator-skin sachel in his hand. Stepping hastily forward he laid a heavy hand on Tad's shoulder.

Now, after the manner of his kind, Tad regarded all policemen as natural foes to be feared—and, as far as possible, avoided. So, no sooner did he recognize the dreaded touch than, slipping eel-like from his would-be captor's grasp, Tad, with an inarticulate cry of terror, dove directly under the wheels of the nearest train.

The cars were at a stand-still, of course, but had they been in motion, I am not so sure but Tad would have acted exactly the same, so great was his fear of arrest. True, in theory, conscious innocence is generally supposed to show a bold front, but unfortunately this is not always the case in practice, particularly in an issue be-

tween a big policeman and a small boy. Tad emerged on the opposite side of the track. with the encouraging cry of "Stop, thief" ringing in his ears, just in time to confront the bluecoated official, who, in some inexplicable way, had reached the spot as quick-

ly as himself.
"There he is!" shouted a young man, whom Tad had noticed in th waiting-room a little before, and, hesitating for a brief second, the hunted lad, who still clung to the cause of his trouble, sprang upon the platform of a parlor-car attached to the waiting train. Flinging open the door, he

darted in, meaning, if possible, to pass through to the other and, where, slipping off, he hoped to be able to lose himself in the crowd.

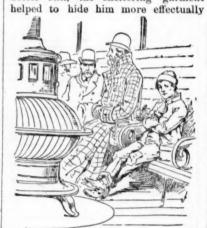
Vain hope! As he hurried between the rows of as yet unoccupied chairs, the rattle of the conductor's key was heard in the rear door at which he was hoping to escape, while the shuffle of feet, and sound of voices, at the door which he had entered, told Tad that he was fairly trapped.

Glancing despairingly about him, Tad's quick eve discovered at least a temporary hiding-place. Dropping on his knees, he crawled behind the nearest of the revolving chairs, which, fortunately for him, was the one next the door of entrance. Concealed by its arching back, Tad made himself as small as possible in the angle formed by the end of the compartment and side of the car, where he awaited the result in fear and trembling.

He heard the sound of masculine feet and the rustle of silken skirts, blended with a subdued murmur of voices as the parlor-car began to fill up. A rather stout lady, richly dressed, paused beside the chair behind which Tad was hidden.

"It is so warm here, John, I shall not need to keep on my circular," she said, in a somewhat languid tone. Tad could not distinctly see the person thus addressed, but by the way he threw himself into the chair and immediately unfolded a newspaper, from behind which he vouchsafed a brief grunt in reply. Tad imagined him to be the lady's

Suspending her heavy, fur-lined cloak from a hook at the compartment end, the lady patted and pulled its long folds into place behind the chair-back, and for a moment Tad's heart almost stopped beating, as her gloved fingers once or twice actually grazed his hair. But he remained undiscovered, and, better still, the sheltering garment



FOR A TIME TAD REMAINED IN UNDIS-TURBED COMFORT.

than before, and, as its owner seated herself with a little sigh of relief. Tad chuckled gleefully as he heard the receding tread of the big policeman, who, after casting a comprehensive glance about the car, was obliged to beat a hasty retreat-because-

The cars were in motion! In his excitement the possibility of such a contingency had entirely escaped Tad's mind. He was almost on the point of scrambling to his feet and calling out to the conductor to stop the train, but, remembering the unpleasant results which would probably follow such a procedure, Tad sank helplessly back into his niche. He felt as though the chances were that the conductor would not believe his story, and he would probably be given into custody-bag and baggage—at the next station. So, of two evils, he chose the one which seemed the least, comforting himself with the assurance that the train would probably arrive at its destination very soon, when he could slip off unobserved. The voice of Tad's lady-as he mentally termed her-disturbed his perplexed reverie. What time do we get in. John.

dear?" she asked, as she settled her feet on the comfortable bassock.

From behind his paper "John, dear," was understood to mutter that, provided the train didn't run off the track or over an embankment, they were due about eight a. m. on the following morning in the city of Boston!

"Boston, oh gimminy crickets! I have been and gone and done it now!' gasped poor Tad, who in moments of excitement was apt to use language which at other times he rather prided himself on avoiding, because his mother used to dislike it so. Tad had a vague impression that Boston was a ort of large country town in a far-off region known as "down East." Further than this he knew not, except that it was sometimes called the "Hub," and seemed to be a sort of headquarters for culture-whatever that wasand baked beans. At least so he read in the city papers.

But, in his small way, Tad was something of a philosopher. He had not yet learned that through seeming misfortunes the great Fatherhood leads His children in just the way that proves best in the end-this knowledge was to come. All he could do was to keep from useless fretting, and accept the situation as coolly as possible. Therefore, settling down as comfortably as he could, Tad gave himself up to hard thinking, and, quite naturally, his mind went backward as well as forward.

Tad's father had been a soldier in the regular army; and when, a few months before, the news had arrived that he was killed in a skirmish with the Indians on the frontier, his mother, never very strong, had seemed to receive her own death-blow. She grew paler and thinner, till at length she had to give up work, from lack of strength to run her sewing-machine, which helped to earn their daily bread. And finally, when the end came, the sale of the sewing-machine itself, together with their scanty stock of furniture, barely sufficed to pay the poor woman's burial expenses. It is a common story enough. Hundreds of broken-hearted, overworked, half-starved women all over the land have lived and died after the some fashion, and will till the millennium comes. Yet this fact does not comfort the orphans they leave behind them. Certainly, it was no comfort to Tad, who was nearly wild with grief at the loss of the one being whom he had to love in the wide world. Only for things

that his mother said to him before she fell asleep, I fear Tad would have drifted into the ways of too many of our city boys who, like him, are left homeless and friendless amid temptation and sin. But the boy had good stuff in him, and, best of all, he held his mother's memory and parting words as something too sacred to be forgotten. I do not claim that he was one of those immaculate street boys common enough in fiction, but, alas! so rare in fact. By no means. Truth compels me to state that Tad Thorne at the age of fourteen was rather rude in speech, quick-tempered and the owner of a decidedly obstinate disposition, which, however, was readily affected by kindly words. Yet, do you wonder at his faults? The only wonder to myself is that Tad did not become a really bad boy; for since his mother's death he had, as one may say, almost lived in the streets. For Tad had no home. A friendly newsvender gave him lodgings under his periodical counter in the city postoffice, in return for which Tad sold papers or ran errands. And in odd moments he had managed to keep soul and body together by blacking boots, peddling matches, carrying valises,

I have mentioned Tad's faults; now let me tell you some of his better qualities. He was honest, clean-mouthed, and, generally speaking, truthful, as well as kind-hearted and generous to an extravagant degree. He had attended the night schools - attracted at first by their warmth and comfort-where he learned to read creditably, spell fairly, write legibly and cipher understandingly. But, with his superiority in many respects over the associates among whom his lot of late had been thrown, Tad, in thinking matters over, had to confess that, in a business point of view, he had been any thing but a success. The truth is, Tad was not sharp or unscrupulous enough to compete with his fellows; but this fact he did not recognize.

holding horses, and a score of other de-

vices known to the average street boy.

"I guess I'm not one of the lucky ones," he murmured, rather ruefully, as be mentally reviewed his many business failures, while the swift train, which was bearing him away from the scene of them all, to fresh fields and pastures new, went thundering on through the darkness toward Boston.

Boston! As Tad's thoughts reverted from the past, the name repeated itself over in his mind. "Seems as though I heard mother say once that I had an Aunt Rhoda who lived in Boston, or Bangor, or-anyway, it was a place that began with B, somewhere 'down mused Tad. Not that he hoped, expected or even desired to meet this, the only relative he knew of in the world. It was enough to remember that she had never held communication with Mrs. Thorne since her marriage to some one whom her older sister Rhoda did not like. And a slight offered to his mother was in Tad's eyes an unpardonable offense.

But so much thinking, together with the warmth of the steam-heating pipes at his back and the even, on-rushing movement of the train, began to make Tad drowsy. Peeping out of his hidingplace, he could see that many of the passengers ware disposing themselves for uneasy slumber, and, judging by certain sounds from the chair in front of him, Tad's lady was already in dreamland. So, leaning his head back against the fur-lined cloak which had already served him such a good turn, and, being used to sleeping in all sorts of postures and places, Tad fell fast asleep in no time. Rousing himself at intervals long enough to silently change his cramped position, Tad passed the long night in comparative comfort, until with the dawn of morning all began to shake off their drowsiness, and to struggle into more comfortable positions, as they grumbled about not havng slept a wink during the night.

Tad's lady was not exactly cross, but Tad noticed that she called her husband Mr. Mason, instead of "John, dear," as on the evening before, when she asked him how he had rested. And he also noticed that Mr. Mason's voice was rather sharp as he replied that the confounded chair had given him three distinct kinks in his backbone, and while economy was well enough in its place, by George! another time he'd have his own way, and take a section in a "sleeper," as sure as his name was John Mason!

"So, my lady is 'Mrs. John Mason, Tad thought to himself, trying in his imagination to picture her face from the sound of her voice, and failing entirely. But without well knowing why, he resolved not to forget the name of the lady who-as he mentally expressed it-"belonged to the fur-lined cloak." Other and less pleasant thoughts began to obtrude themselves, as the morning wore on. Now that he was so near his destination, Tad's growing anxiety as to his future movements contrasted rather strongly with his philosophy of the previous evening.

"I'll get something to eat, first of all." finally decided Tad, resolving not to lay any plans till this important duty had been performed. He had a cash capital of ten cents, together with two boxes of matches as a balance of stock in trade, so that he felt sure of a breakfast-not a luxurious one, it is true-but, like a stale bun, very filling for the price.

Besides, there was the sachel-he could readily raise something on it at the pawnbroker's. "But that don't seem to be doing the square thing by the high-toned old party, after all,' mused Tad, thoughtfully; "for even if I don't ever run across him againwhich the needle-in-the-haystack business isn't a circumstance to the chances of doing—the bag isn't mine, after all. I wonder what's inside." he continued. curiously, as he lifted it to his lap-"a box of paper collars, and a tooth-brush, or a lot of thousan'-dollar bonds?" But his newly-awakened curiosity remained ungratified. The sachel was securely locked, and its peculiarly-shaped key was probably at that moment in the tall gentleman's pocket, wherever the individual himself might be.

"Must be something valu'ble there, else it would't be fas'ned up so close; and, if that's so, the owner advertise it. Anyway, I'll hang on to and run after the owner to return it

it till I find out," was Tad's final decision. He would no more have thought of foreing the lock to satisfy curiosity than of breaking open a money-drawer.

A general stir among the passengers, together with certain fragments of conversation which reached Tad's ear, warned him that the end of his journey was at hand. Mrs. John Mason was among those who began getting in readiness for departure. As, de taching the cloak from the hook, withdrew its rich folds from behind her chair, Tad lightly touched the soft fur of the lining by way of a mute farewell; after doing which he began making his own preparations for leaving. That is, he buttoned his threadbare jacket tightly about him, ran his fingers through his mop of curly hair and pulled a shabby cloth cap well over his forehead. Then, with a fastbeating heart, Tad awaited the finale. CHAPTER II.

The end was not long in coming. As the city clocks announced the hour of eight a. m. the train slowly rumbled into the depot, at the foot of Summer street, and came to a full stop with the customary jolt which bumps together the passengers who stand expectant in the aisle.

Then followed the usual rush for the doors, during which Tad crept from his hiding-place unnoticed in the general confusion. Carrying the sachel in his hand, he boldly elbowed his way through the crowd, and, with a great sigh of relief, found himself standing



TAD CREPT FROM HIS HIDING PLACE. on the platform unquestioned. As he was on the point of turning away Tad suddenly observed a young man whom he remembered having seen at the Broad Street station on the previous evening. A small bluish scar above his right eyebrow had first attracted Tad's attention, while the person in question was standing by the stove, quite near his own seat. At the time, Tad had vaguely wondered whether the man might not have been a soldier, like his own father, and, perhaps, been wounded by a bullet in the same battle.

"Yes, sir" thought Tad, closely eyeing the stranger, who, in turn, was sharply scrutinizing those who were leaving the cars, as though watching for some fellow-passenger, "that's the same identical chap, and, what's more," he added, with growing interest, "I believe he's the very fellow who hollered 'There he is!' when I popped out from under the cars. I remember his gold-mounted teeth, too!"

For this young man, who wore a sort of chronic smile, as though pleased with his own thoughts, made a frent display of some artistic dentist andiwork. But the current of Tad's thoughts took a suddenly unexpected

"Sure enough," he muttered, audibly, in answer to an inward suggestion; "it's the likeliest thing in the world; why didn't I think of it before?"

Acting upon a hasty impulse, Tad pproached the object of his conjecture, and touched his elbow. "Say, mister," be eagerly asked, as the young man started violently, "you hain't seen nothing of a tall party in an ulster coat down to his heels, carrying a blanket done up in a shawl-strap, anywhere's aboard this train, have you?" A curious look of interest-I had almost said exultation-flashed across the stranger's face as his sharp gray eyes, which were set curiously near together, seemed to take in Tad, his shabby clothes and the small sachel, at one comprehensive glance.

"What do you want to know that for?" was the response, given in a pleasant voice.

"So's to see whether you knowed or not," guardedly answered Tad, who, for some reason not plain to himself, had already repented his impulsive question of the moment before. The stranger was well dressed and well appearing, but Tad's contact with the 'seamy side" of life had made him rather distrustful of men and their motives, and with his answer he began to edge away from his new acquaint-Yet so far from seeming offendance. ed at Tad's not overpolite reply, the young man smiled more agreeably

"See here, my good lad," he said, genially, "that little bag in your hand looks considerably like one that the party you were asking me about-who,



SEE HERE, MY GOOD LAD," SAID MR

by the way, is a particular friend of mine - left on the settee at the Broad Street station, Philadelphia, in his hurry to catch this very train that we have both returned to Boston in, and you," patting Tad pleasantly on the shoulder, "are the honest boy that I saw pick it up

to him. But how happens it that you have not found Mr. Richards - my friend's name-you must have come on with us, and so"-

Here Mr. Jones stopped abruptly, and began staring very hard at the few remaining passengers who were running the gauntlet of a throng of penned-up hackmen, vociferating in lifferent keys.

"Why, confound it!" he exclaimed. here I've been standing talking, and t Richards march off up-town with his head so full of business that he's forgotten I'm anywhere in existence! But it's all right"-he went on, thrusting his hand into an inside pocket as he spoke-"for when Richards telegraphed back from Jersey City to the Broad Street station, he offered ten dollars for the return of the papers. So, if I give you the money and take the bag, it'll be just the same, besides saving you a long walk up-town, eh?"

But Tad cheerfully replied that he didn't mind the walk, particularly as he wanted to see what the town was like. "Boston's quite a little place, after all," he patronizingly remarked, with a glance at the busy streets. Mr. Jones warmly commended Tad's

resolution, as well as the slight touch of caution which it implied. "I see that you've cut your eve-

teeth, my boy," he said, with an approving smile, "and it's always well to be on one's guard, while there is so much dishonesty in the world. On the whole," continued Mr. Jones, after an instant's reflection, "your plan is best, so suppose we have breakfast together at a restaurant first of all, and then I'll take you up to the office where Richards is.

"All right," returned Tad, briefly, with more particular reference to the certainties of something to eat, whatever other uncertainties might be in store for him. And, secretly, Tad felt quite able to take care of himself, even though every thing was not all right-which he had no particularly well-defined reasons for doubting.

As they walked along together through the busy thoroughfares Mr. Jones chatted agreeably of the men and things encountered on the way. He hoped Tad would not get cold through the sudden change of climate, as the raw easterly wind swept sharply round the corners of the irregular streets, and he even offered to carry the sachel for him, so that Tad might keep his hands warm by putting them in his pockets. But Tad replied: Oh, no-he didn't mind the wind; he guessed he could stand it as well as other fellows could that went round the "Hub." Mr. Jones, with his perpetual smile,

said something about a "capital pun," and led the way into a large eatinghouse, where, at the lunch-counter, Tad speedily began discussing a breakfast which was proportioned to his appetite-thanks to Mr. Jones, who himself seemed to do ample justice to the coffee, cakes, beefsteak and fried potatoes which he had ordered for both. But, hungry though he was, Tad did not forget to occasionally glance from the corner of his eye at the little sachel on the counter, near his plate. He had fully decided not to let it go out of his keeping for one moment, until it was returned to the proper owner. Curiously enough, Mr. Jones, who

sat next him, occasionally glanced in the same direction from the corner of his eye Though, after all, this was not so surprising on the part of the partner of Richards, the absent-minded. He was probably thinking of the law-papers contained in the sachel.

All at once, Tad, with his mouth full of buttered roll, looked up, uttered an exciamation, and, slipping from his stool, hurried toward the door, through which Mr. Jones-who had thrown down his checks, together with a silver dollar, as he went by the cashier's desk-was passing. His h

bent as if in deep thought, and in in. hand was the alligator-skin sachel.

CHAPTER III.

Tad, who was stout-hearted and swift-footed, rather unexpectedly confronted Mr. Jones on the pavement in front of the restaurant, just as he was hailing a bus. "I say!" cried Tad, excitedly; "none of that, you know-give me back my sachel!"

Mr. Jones started, stared very hard at Tad, as though he were trying to remember where he had seen him before, and then looked at the sachel in his hand. "Well, I declare!" he exclaimed, in seeming surprise, "I must have taken this up in a fit of abstraction and walked out, without thinking of you at all, my lad."

Tad shrugged his shoulders. "I want my sachel," he said, stoutly, as a little knot of people began to gather. "Your sachel," repeated Mr. Jones, with a shadowy sneer; "come, now, that's too"-"At your old games again, are you,

Edwards?" interrupted a quietly authoritative voice. Its owner was a small, thin-faced man, in citizen's dress, who, stepping forward as he spoke, gently touched Mr. Jones' shoulder, to that gentleman's visible discomfiture. "Is this yours, boy?" continued the

speaker, addressing Tad and touching

the sachel with the tip of a small whalebone cane. Tad nodded eagerly. Strictly speaking, it was not his, but, for obvious reasons, Tad forbore further explana-

"Hand it over," said the small man, briefly, to Mr. Jones, who complied so promptly as greatly to astonish Tad, and then, obedient to a gesture from him of the cane, the fraudulent Jones vanished with considerable celerity round the nearest corner, while the

small man walked quietly away. "That's City-Detective Blossom-he's been in our place lots of times." Tad heard a telegraph messenger-boy inform another, in awe-struck tones, and, after admiringly watching the small man out of sight, the two scampered off together.

"Strikes me that my friend Jones won't get hold of this same little bag as easy as he thought for," chuckled Tad, unconscious that the gentleman in question, with his hat pulled down over his forehead like the villain in a

play, was watching his movement from a neighboring door-way.

But whither should Tad turn his foot steps? Up-town or down-town, orstop a minute! The sachel must contain something of more than ordinar value-a fact which the fraudul Jones had in some way discovered, else why was he so anxious to get possession of it?

"Chaps like him don't take the chances on an empty bag," soli Tad, with a wise shake of the he "and, accordin' to my way of thinkin somebody'll be offering a reward for this bit of property before long."

Which reasoning resulted in Tad's investing half his stock of ready cash in the purchase of three daily pape in whose columns he hoped to find sible mention made of the lost s The purchase itself decided the dir tion of his steps. He knew that alor most city wharves were sheltered ar sunny spots, where he could sit down and glance over his papers undisturbed by officious policemen. Having been duly directed by

sharp-voiced newsboy, Tad began mak ing his way wharfward, through a nar row and not particularly inviting street, known as Lewis Lane. The theory of cause and effect was visible on every hand, in the shape of flourish ing liquor-shops and miserable tenements. Shabbily-dressed men lounged on every corner, filling the air with oaths and tobacco-smoke, while shrillvoiced women gossiped in the door. ways and swarms of dirty children pad. dled in the gutters. "Come, now-you give us that purp!"

said a threatening voice, and Tad looked suddenly round. A very ragged ov, whose hair was cut close to his bullet head, stood confronting a neatlydressed girl, rather younger than himself, who, from her appearance, was evidently a stranger in the neighbor-

"Av ye don't hand 'im over, we'll take 'im away from yez in less'n two shakes," chimed in a Hibernian voice, whose owner was a red-haired youth of fourteen summers or thereabouts. In his dirty fingers was a string from which dangled an empty oyster-can, destined, as Tad at once saw, as an attachment to the tail of a small and decidedly dirty dog which the girl was hugging tightly against her white apron, very much to its detriment. The young and unprotected female

compressed her lips, and, looking quite defiantly at her opponents, deigned reply to their amiable intimations. Bu Tad thought that she also glanced at him rather anxiously, as though fearing he might array himself on the side of the foe.

"Sure, 1 w'udn't be afeared of a gurrl, Bob," scornfully insinuated the red-headed, in an undertone, and, thus stimulated, Bob took a step forward, but Tad was too quick for him.

"Look here!" exclaimed Tad, feeling his blood tingling clear to his fir ger-tips as he placed himself direct in front of Bob, the short-hairedjust leave that girl alone, will you And, tucking his sachel under one arm Tad threw himself into an attitude both offensive and defensive, which was calculated to strike terror to the heart of

"Wasn't a-touchin' of her-was Mickey Dolan?" returned Bob, ste ping back in evident aiarm. "I w though, if she don't give me my he added, with a threatening the head, encouraged at the sight of l friend, who, after carefully turni back his tattered shirt-cuffs, was rapi ly revolving a pair of red fists with riew of paralyzing the bold intruder

by his own display of science. "I don't care," undauntedly replied the small female, speaking for the first time; "it's not your dog, and I won't give him up-there, now!" And I regret to say that Miss Polly Flagg fur ther emphasized her declaration stamping a small foot on the pavemen

with considerable force. "Don't worry, miss!" said Tad. reas suringly. "They won't dare lay a finger on you-or the dog, either-whi I'm here; and there's a policeman ju coming round the corner, too," the is ter information intended for the ears of the two warlike youths, having an inmediate effect. Mickey thrust his



"LOOK HERE!" SAID TAD. hands in his pockets, and walked away, whistling "Mulligan Guards," while Bob, with a parting scowl, quite equally divided between the girl, the dog and Tad himself, ran hastily across the street, and disappeared up the nearest alley. (To be continued.)

Farmer Soldiers

No other class of people furnished more et better soldiers than those that came from the farm. None were recognized for better a tention to duty or bravery on the field of action. That the spirit of patriotism that prevailed throughout our land at the breaking out of the war in 1861 may be fostered, we advise all old soldier farmers to take their sons and daughters to see the Battle of Atlanta now on exhibition in Detroit, corner of Bates and Larned Streets. None who were it the army should miss it, as there the artist has so vividly depicted the incidents of modern warfare that old soldiers feel themselve again " at the front," and in many instances can hardly be restrained from making a dash at the ". Johnnies," although they are only of canvass. Show it to your children, that the may get some idea of the "horrors of war saving the country for their sakes. On more we say to you, don't miss it. It is work miles of travel to see, and ten times the prior

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winter we were "mad as hops" When Cousin Joe came into town, and talked about his stock and crops, nd played the tiresome "country clown." a shamed of him-his dress, speech, his hands, his awkward feet: aned to hear him, "Wal, I guess! nd shuddered when we saw him eat.

ant now it's different, you know; close the house, leave town in style, nd go to see "dear Cousin Joe," live upon the farm awhile. "caows" now furnish us with cream. With which new "taters" go quite well; ilso have Joe's double team And drive about tremendous swell. ion't so much mind sitting down

ad eating with our cousin here; I somehow he's not such a clown formerly-it's very queer! antry ways no more annoy, do we think him a disgrace; company we quite enjoyfact, the farm's a splendid place elly neighbors think we go Meanwhile we visit Cousin Joe, And never think to pay our board.

To Newport (which we can't afford); And when the season ends, and we Have had to foot no hotel bill, oe's "Come again" we hear with glee. and say: "O, thank you, Joe; we will!" -Ttd-Bits

An Operator's Fatal Mistake.

Away up on the slope of the Allegheny

Mountains, four or five miles from Unionowner himself is somewhat of a mystery to the great majority of the simple minded to the select few who enjoy his confidence he is a friend whose friendship is as solid ss the rocks on which his little home is rambling over the mountains last week stambled all unexpectedly upon the secluded is not born in the mountain districts. He intelligent action of the old mother rat. welcomed his visitor as heartily as though he had known him for years, and his invita-

"I was raised and educated in Pittsburg," be said. "I learned telegraphy in the Western Union office, and when not yet twenty years of age was put in charge of an flice on a railroad out in Ohio. It doesn't aske any difference what office it was cr what road it was on, it was an office and ent was mutual, and when six! weeks had lengthened into six months we were engaged. One night-it was in February, 1877-I had been to see my sweetheart and about midnight was sitting in my when word came over the wires that a track westward. It was still thirty miles away, and after recording the fact that it was coming my thoughts recurred to the little girl down the street.

uto the mountain by himself.

freights. My hair fairly stood on end. on that blamed piazar." There was that freight coming on with full steam, with the express going at the rate of twenty-five miles an hour. I fell back in operators had gone home hours before. The But it was no use. Every office was closed.

a wild hope that I could overtake the ex-I realized the folly of any such attempt, and. the mountains. with the feeling of most utter despair I returned to the office and dropped into the chair. But I couldn't keep still. The inand the air in the office seemed stifling. I rain had stopped. All the plain lay more disastrous work than in the descendwalked out on the track again and walked of the instrument.

Then I laid back and waited as the instrument clicked what seemed to me to be my veloped us. death sentence. 'Express and freight col- Then the rapid descent upon the plateau Neurologist. lided. Nineteen killed; manyinjured.'

"Two weeks later I regained my senses. and death during the interval and I was Asiago and the Croce Bianca gave us a shown clear signs of intoxication from their master.

still so weak that I could scarcely move a finger. But I recovered rapidly and then they told me the awful details. Both engineers and the conductor of the passenger fifty. The trains had met on a curve, and the passenger had been thrown over an embankment thirty feet high. The coroner's jury had heard all the details and had exonerated me, although I tell you now I would rather at that time they had hanged me. All through my sickness my sweetheart watched over me and nursed me, and when I recovered she was kindness and consideration itself. But I was in no mood for love-mak-

"As soon as I was able to leave the hoscame out here, intending to stay a month tell. or so, till my nerves would get stronger. I stayed all summer, and then it was so quiet and secluded here that I built me this little cabin and I've been here ever since.

"How do I live? Well, I had a little money in the bank and it don't cost much to live up here. When the money's all gone, I reckon I'll be ready to go myself. I go to Uniontown or Connellsville once in a while, but outside of those places I have not been away from here for ten years."

-----Instinct of an Old Rat.

town and only a few steps off the line of happened to be standing near a chicken coop the old Cumberland pike, a little plain in a back yard when I noticed the head of a heard cabin stands. It isn't much bigger very gray and grizzled rat thrust from a ing the true path, until he and the 31 solthan a good sized dog kennel and it is set neighboring rat hole, and concluded to a far back among the rocks and trees that watch the movements of the veteran. After precipices of San Lucano; then he turned cannot be seen more than 100 yards a careful survey of the surroundings, our old away. But there is a cleanly, homelike air rodent seemed to be satisfied that all was the way. Tell your men to go back. I will about the place that speaks as positively as right, and made cautious exit from the home words of the refinement of the owner. The retreat. A fresh pan of water had been recently placed before the chicken coop, and the water looked a friendly invitation to the negative in the state of the st toward it.

The rat had not reached the pan before five half-grown ones rushed ahead and tried hell. A Pittsburg Dispatch reporter to be the first at the water. The old rat gave way, and he fell. The soldiers turned thereupon immediately made a leap like a pale as death; but the captain said: "Serkangaroo and was at the edge of the dish in geant, you saw him fall; go down and fetch dwelling. The occupant was sitting in a advance of the foremost of her litter. Then him," and the sergeant did. When he got homemade hammock just outside the door ensued a most remarkable occurrence. The to the foot of the cliffs he found the mangled adjusting a fish line to a pretty jointed rod. mother rat raised herself on her haunches and body of the guide, whose own words had A man has only to fill himself up with the Adaily paper lay on the ground at his feet, hit and scratched her offspring so severely He was a young man, not more than thirty whenever they attempted to reach the water years of age, but his hair and moustache that they all finally scudded away, evidently were as white as silver, and there was an very much astonished and frightened at the expression of sadness on his face which strange and unaccountable behavior of their seems to be habitual. His clothing was old mother. When the little ones were at a safe and worn, but it was well kept and neat for distance the reasons for her extraordinary all that, and it was worn with a grace that behavior began to be revealed at once in the

She first wetted her whiskers in the water. looked suspiciously about her, then very tion to take a seat and rest almost amount- cautiously and carefully took a dainty little ed to a command. During the course of the sip, of the liquid. She tasted it as tenativewo hours' conversation which followed he ly and critically as a professional tea-taster, told the sad story of his life and the comination of circumsiances which led him to no poisonous or other deleterious matter she leave the habitations of men and go away gave a couple of squeaks which quickly brought her young and thirsty brood to her side, and all fearlessly drank to their fill. Does not this look very like reason. - American Naturalist.

The Piazza Was Cold.

"Have you heard about the Seaford man who never used a sleeping-car until the Well, it sounds a good deal like a fish won't give him away-was on his way home from his first visit to New York. He had never been on a sle-ping-car before in his office thinking of the coming wedding, and life, and he seemed to be considerably mysfeeling as happy as any young man with tified concerning its interior arrangements. bright prospects ahead of him could feel, He was too proud, however, to ask any questions. The berths were, of course, all special freight was coming over the main in order for their occupants, but something seemed to be amiss to our unsophisticated passenger. He was the first to make preparations for bed, but he did it with a great deal of deliberation. He sat down on the "Ten minutes later the conductor of the lower berth, pulled off one boot, and then East-ound express came in for orders. glanced anxiously around. It was fully five 'All right, Bill,' I said, as I glanced up and | minutes before the other boot came off, but saw him, and a minute later he was on his when it did he had solved the problem. train, speeding away at a twenty-five-mile- Pushing his boots under the bed he started an-hour gait. The rear lights were scarcely for the rear platform and nothing was heard out of sight when I happened to look at my of him for some ten minutes. Then he put desk. There was nothing there but my in- his head in at the door and called out: 'All strument and a bit of paper, but that bit of you in there look out, for I'm a coming! paper was enough, There, in plain letters And he did, too, with a rush. He had unon it, were the words I had written not dressed out on the platform, made a bundle more than a quarter of an hour before, of his coat, pants and vest, and as he shot 'Extra freight, tell Bill to sidetrack.' The into his berth after a dash up the aisle, he express has to sidetrack, you know, because remarked, half aloud, to himself: 'Dod the switches were not long enough for durned, ef 'twarn't kind of cold out there

The Alps Above the Venetian Plain. my chair, and the cold perspiration broke There is always something delightful in out all over me. Then I grasped the key to a climb up the great slopes of the Southern my instrument and called in succession all Alps. The gradually expanding view to the offices intervening between the two the south; the faint suggestion of the sea trains. They were all day offices, and the that lies beyond; the rapidity and beauty of up the game, From Tweed to McGarigleform in the mountain contour- it is this who but believes It's the fate of the land to clicking of the instrument sounded to my conjunction of mountain and plain, together be governed by thieves. excited imagination as loud as the dis- with the fact that the Italian side is the es- Pickpockets and gamblers, thieves, charge of cannons. For five minutes I call- caped side of the Alps, which gives to the drunkards, and toughs, Ex-convicts and ed in the desperate hope that some one suthern A ps that superiority over the Swiss sluggers, bartenders and roughs, Forgers, would hear me in time to stop the express. Alps which they undoubtedly possess. On fences, and liars, and confidence men We've the Swiss side there is so little variety; you elected to office again and again. "I dropped the key and ran down the have only a sea of mountains round you, And we'll do it again; we'll let people se

Up and up the road continued to wind, till it reached the little osteria of the Baracate, perched high above all the windings of strument on the desk seemed to mock me the Costa. Evening was coming on; the stretched out beneath us; every curve of its ants of drinkers, whether excessive or modback and forth along the cross ties, waiting undulations defined in varying tones of erate. A morbid appetite for liquor in such for the result. I knew it must come and I blue. In the dark glen at our feet a small cases, with the disadvantage of an inherited instinctively stayed within hearing distance lake, still as a mirror, reflected the opposite nerve degeneration, may manifest itself in peaks; absolute silence all about us, and a many terrible forms. Among these many "It seemed an age, but in reality it wasn't brooding sense of heavy clouds in the air. forms are the ordinary symptoms of intoximore than half an hour, till the sounder Then as we turned the corner, and bade cation in a person perfectly temperate. clicked and I ran up stairs, hoping beyond adieu to the plane, the whole landscape sud- the neurotic (nerve) degeneration, may, at hope that some lucky circumstance had denly changed. We were no longer in a later date, end in imbecility or insanity. averted a disaster. I was so nervous that I Italy; it was up some Scottish Highland Dr. Crothers, of Hartford, Conn., presents could scarcely hold the key to answer. glen that the road wound, gradually becom- many such cases in a paper read before the

of Sette Comuni; but it was too dark n w The first cases that attracted his attention to distinguish the nature of the coun ry were two boys, sons of drunkards, in the I had been hovering around between life around us, and presently the lights of the Hartford Deaf and Dumb Asylum, who had box-stall was pitying his kind, forgetful old way, sah, all the things you ordered is out,

pleasant welcome to the capital of the Seven

We were fortunate in finding for company The men are chosen from the Alpine townships, and are a magnificent set of troops, splendidly trained to their business, which the winter they are cantoned in the large towns at the foot of the Alps-Belluno, Conegliano, Verona; but the summer mountains, studying the "lay" of the valthe mountains by heart. Their duty takes his farm. them into wild places, and many were the pitial I went to Pittsburg, and from there 1 stor es of adventure that the captain had to degeneration is due, not to heredity, but to

One in particular struck our fancy. The captain was with his company at Agordo, and wished to take his men for a march round the Palle di San Lucano. At the inn he offered 30 francs for a guide, but no one would close with the offer, the difficulty of fellow famous for the airs he gave himself. Hearing what was on feot, he turned to the captain and said, "Signor Capitano, I will take your offer; but, mind you, where I go none of your men will follow me." This challenge put the captain on his mettle. Selecting 30 of his best men, he started the next morning with his guide. The young fellow led them up and up, purposely missdiers behind him were clinging to sheer and said: "Signor Capitano, I have missed

The captain, in a rage, gave the order to go back; and the soldiers began feeling daring to turn round. The guide set off by himself; but he had not taken two steps when a rock on which he had laid his hold men will follow me."-Pall Mall Gazette. the notion that the weather is warm. As

4. A Sacrifice to Style.

The trials of a "willowy" girl in a tailor-made gown are thus minutely described by a New York Society correspond-

"Jennie's traveling rig was perfect to

ook at. She had a sling-sleeve wrap of ecru pongee, a material that shakes round and makes believe to be cool. She had a pinhead, check-cloth, tailor-made dress and a ove of a traveling hat of smoke-colored chip, with a crimson bird sitting on its ridge-pole, surveying the slanting sides of straw, that looked for all the world like a slated roof. Jennie was tired from her ride, and Emma and I helped her to get off her things. I never was so shocked in my life as when I beheld the condition of that poor creature. As I think of her on the hot, dusty cars, the tears come into my eyes. The dress waist was linen with thick twilled silk, and was boned till you couldn't a rather important one at that. I hadn't Norfolk line down the peninsula was been in my new position more than six opened?" asked a railroad conductor of a checkler who with the clerk. weeks when I fell desperately in love with newspaperman the other day. He replied shoulder like the front of a cavalry officer's a girl who lived only a block from my office.

The streebugant was mutual and when six

newspaperman the other day. He replied to the case he hadn't, and the conductor continued:

the hadn't, and the conductor continued:

sheet wadding on the under side and one and handed it toward him with a well-inked sheet wadding on the under side and one story, but its true. This Seaford man-I on top, between the check stuff and silk lining. It was like looking into a gas pipe to gaze down those dark little stuffed sleeves. I laid the waist on a chair, on its back and its shape remained as in life. while the sleeve stuck up as if it was drowning and wanted a helping hand. Attached to her dress skirt was a massive panier to complete the stick out. If ever a poor rack of a girl suffered for the sake of looking well it was that unfortunate Jennie. When we got what there was of her out of that harness, she sat down in a thin wrapper to cool her bones by the open window, and we could hear them rattle as the wind blew

The "boodlers" came down like the wolf on the fold. And they scopped in the silver and greenbacks and gold: From the town on the lake to the town by the sea, They raked in the boodle from A unto Z.

The people were stupid and silly and green, And the "boodlers" the cheekiest thieves ever seen: In the street, in the office, by night, and by day, They grabbed what they wanted and took it away.

They laughed when the newspapers gave them a blast. And they winked in the face of the judge as he passed; For they knew, while this land should be peopled with men, That "boodlers", who'd "boodled" would 'boodle' again.

the same, Elected new "boodlers" to keep

stairs and out onto the track. I think I had more or less grand. On the Italian side There's a chance for the thief in the land of you get the vast sweep of solemn plain, in the free; Long live S. Barabbas! A pledge press, but as soon as I got into the open air contrast to the relief from the monotony of let us borrow—To the health of good Sodom and righteous Gomorrah.-R. J. Burdette.

"Secondary" Inebriation.

In no class of people does heredity do a ing more and more obscure as the night en- American Association for the Cure of Inebriates, and published in the Alienist and

birth. He was afterwards surprised to find such cases not uncommon.

In a certain class of cases, almost any exat table the officers of an Alpine regiment. citement is sufficient to bring on an attack train as well as sixteen passengers had been These Compagnie Alpine are a branch of of "secondary" intoxication. A farmer, killed. The list of injured ran up to nearly the service of which Italy is justly proud. fifty-four years old, a man of wealth and charac'er, whose father was a drunkard, but who himself never used any kind of spirits, showed symptoms of intoxication s the protection of the Italian frontier. In after meeting with an accident from a run away horse. At the funeral of a child some months later, his family were greatly mortified at his silly language, staggering months they spend camping out among the gait, and other marked symptoms of intoxication. A year later a similar attack folleys and getting the various paths across lowed the buurning of some buildings on

There are similar cases in which the nerve early habits of intoxication. A noted temperance lecturer, a total abstainer for ten years or more, received while lecturing dispatch announcing the fatal illness of his daughter. He drank a glass of water, became confused, staggered, and was led from the stage laughing and shouting in a maudthe walk being well known. While the dis- lin way. He had drunk no spirits, but the cussion was going on, in came a tall young audience supposed him intoxicated .-Youths' Companion.

Growing Cooler,

It is the opinion of scientific minds that the sun is cooling down; yet people are going about the streets in mere seersuckers and straw hats, and even in shirt sleeves. It is now well established that the sun is not a burning fire, but is merely a fluid mass cooling, with some little accession of fresh energy by meteors occasionally falling in, "of very small account compared with the amount of heat the sun steadily loses." go across this place and meet you lower The theory that the sun shrinks because it gets couler, and that the process of shrink ing makes it hotter, has misled many good people. So they eat ice cream and drink cool lemonade and so-called soda water, and wear gauze underwear and fan themselves and that sort of thing.

But the latest conclusions of science show that the sun is still cooling down, and the scientific man can figure out that yesterday was a cold day, and that during those two July weeks we should have had the furnaces going and put on fur mittens and ear-muffs. come so true, "Where I go none of your conclusions of science in order to correct the sun is growing colder—the mutual gravitation of its particles as it shrinks, giving rise to less heat than it lost by radiation-it is manifestly impossible that the weather should be as hot as the lying thermometer declares.

It is easy to prove by any faith-healer that if a man once makes up his mind the weather is cold his collar will no longer droop in dampness about his throbbing neck, the perspiration will cease to run in streams down his back, and he can be comfortable only with a fur overcoat and fur cap and

VARIETIES.

JUSTICE FIELD WOULD NO! SIGN .- A rather spare old gentleman, with thin grayish whiskers and wearing a pair of highly polished spectacles, leaned over the counter in the Southern Pacific Company uptown ticket effice Monday morning, ad asked for round trip ticket to Portland "Thirty dollars," prompey responded the

The passenger laid the gold on the counter

"What is that for?" asked the passenge with a touch of contempt in his tone, and glancing toward the pen.

"Sign there, please."

"I beg your pardon." "Sign the ticket, please."

No, sir; I refuse. There is no law in the United States compelling me to sign a railroad ticket. There is your money. Give me the ticket."

The somewhat ruffled agent looked at the assenger and then at the ticket, but did not ouch the money.

"What is your name, sir?" he asked at ength.

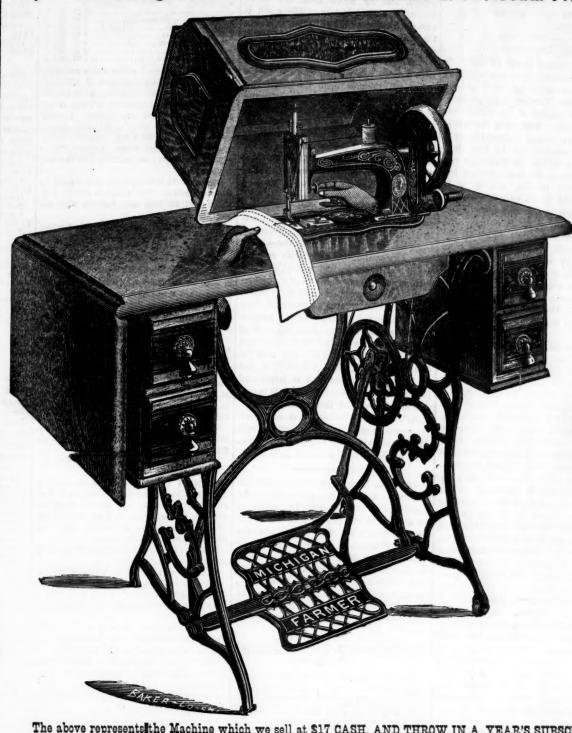
"Stephen J. Field," was the reply. Then it dawned upon the rather dazed mind of the young man behind the counter quietly stamped the unsigned ticket, handed to the passenger with a subdued air, and as he put the money in the drawer he was observed by the bystanders to be in a very reflective mood .- San Francisco Chronicle.

A New York lady, whose name is the syn onym for all that is benevolent and charitable, especially regarding the helpless and poverty-stricken of her own sex, has her trees of great age and magnificence. It oc- has been sold." curred to her last autumn that it would be kind to give to a party of city working girls an opportunity to go "chestnutting" on week, who is a thoroughly responsible witness these grounds. But as a matter of fact the relates an interesting anecdote of the English People put them in prison, but then, all chestnuts were then very searce; yet not to sparrow that goes to show that the new State disappoint the girls, a servant was sent to the city with instructions to purchase a bushel plucky and agressive bird is already sharpen or two of the nuts and scatter them around ing its wits. The gentleman was standing on most likely to be found by the visitors. They were found by the merry-hearted young wogreat satisfaction from their enjoyment and crumbs into the water below. A minute the success of her benevolent little fraud if she had not chanced to come upon several of them sitting under a tree that clearly was not chestnut, and heard one of them, who nust have some time lived in the country, scoursing after this fashion as they nibbled the nuts: "I say, girls, I can't understand the bird flew away with the air of one who yet how these boiled chestnuts came to grow has done his duty. on an oak tree!" They don't say "chestnut in that household now; they say "boiled oak-

> ONE of the most absent-minded of men, a concord, N. H. He once called on a lady arishoner and invited her with characterisg'adly, and "fixed up," only to find wi h the dominie when they reached the door that he that grease spot in two minutes. ad made the call on horseback, and that his chaise was at home half a dozen miles away. The horse was often led to a brook to drink. me out of the barn with the halter dragging from his hands folded behind his back, pass slowly down to the brook, then turn and

BUY THE BEST AND SAVE MONEY!

A Splendid Sewing Machine with All Attachments at 1-4 Usual Price.



The above represents the Machine which we sell at \$17 CASH, AND THROW IN A YEAR'S SUBSCRIP-TION TO THE FARMER. It is very nicely finished, perfect in all respects, and guaranteed to give satisfaction We are contracting for large quantities and furnishing them to our customers at about cost. Agents and dealers profits can be saved and one of the best Machines obtained by ordering of us. A full set of attachments included with each Machine, which is guaranteed to give satisfaction or it may be returned and Money refunded.

Address

GIBBONS BROTHERS. Publishers Michigan Farmer, Detroit, Mich.

DIFFERENT METHODS OF TEACHING .- A reporter walked behind two diminutive schoolboys on their way to school last Wednesday morning and overheard the following con versation:

"Watcher teecher's name?" "Miss Sumthin' or ruther. I forget."

"Naw. I mean what's her ruther name?" short."

"Does she jaw or taffy?" "'Le, she taffied yesterday till Hank Gibbs

spilt some ink all over her white dress, 'n then, Gee Christopher! y'oughter heard her jaw. Your teacher jaw?" "Naw, she don't jaw."

"O jolly, that's great. Taffies all the time

" Naw, she don't taffy."

" Hush! Well, what does she do?" " Lieks."

A LADY walked into a city store a few days ago and inquired for the carpet department, to which she was conducted. "You see," she explained, "I bought a piece of carpet here for my parlor, and Samuel, my husband, says nothin' 'll do but we must have more the Supreme Court of the United States. He but I'd know the carpet if I set eyes on it.' Three clerks were kept busy an hour and a half unrolling carpeting for her identifica tion, but the desired remnant didn't come to light. "Dear me, this is very disappointing," said the lady with a tone of vexation, "I felt sure I could find the rest of it." "When did you buy the goods, Madam?" inquired the clerk. "Oh, 22 or 23 years ago. I know it was just about the time of Lee's surrender, summer home in one of the most beautiful and Samuel wished to celebrate, and—" "Ab, spots on the Hudson, surrounded by forest Madam," said the clerk, "I fear the remnant

A GENTLEMAN visitor at Sodus Point last law against the intentional feeding of this under the chestnut trees where they would be the dock near the Walsh boat house, when his attention was called to a sparrow perched on a log a few feet away. The bird had a small men, and their hostess would have derived piece of bread in its bill and was dropping passed, and then like a flash the sparrow plunged its little head beneath the water and drew out a struggling minnow. The fish was seized in the bird's claws and with a few agile movements was torn into pieces and devoured, leaving nothing but the backbone. Ther

AGENT (selling preparations for removing stains from clothing)-I have got here- Servant (who responds to the agent's ring)-Excuse me, please; but we are in great trouble nost worthy minister of the Gospel, lived here to-day. The g ntieman (ft 6 house has been llown up in an explosion. A .- Ha hurt much? S.-Blown to atoms. Only grease spot left of him. A .- Ha! Only tic politeness to go to rice. She accepted grease spot, you say? Well, here's a bottle of my champion eradicator which will remov

HOTEL GUEST-I don't believe in this mod ern custom of tipping. I want you to under-One morning the loafers on the piazza of the stand that. Waiter—I's been to school, sah, village were dumfounded to see the parson an' I happen to know there ain't nothin modern about it, sah. H. G.-O, come now W.-Fac', sah. I learned in history, sah, tha one time a rich man like you named Caligui look at the horseless halter and hasten back went somewhere to supper, an' it cost him to the barn where thirsty old Dobbin in bis \$400,000 before he got through, sah. By the

The credit that is got by a lie only lasts un-

See the man hold up the post! Is the post loose? No; the man is tight.

A crowd is not company, and faces are but

Lord Bacon. As it takes three weeks to perform the marriage ceremony in Japan, that country is no place for runaway couples.

The Pope takes all his meals alone, in solitary state. There is one advantage in that. He can eat pie with his knife if he wants to. When a young man detects the first evi-

dence of hair on his upper lip he feels elevated, when in reality it is a sort of a coming Phrenology is a fraud. Look at a man's trousers. If they bag at the pockets he has money; if they bag at the knee he has

When the Duke of York was obliged to re treat before the Freuch, Sheridan gave as a toast—"The Duke of York and his brave

followers.' A man should never be ashamed to own he has been in the wrong, which is but saying in other words that he is wiser to-day than he was yesterday .- Pope.

A clergyman was asked the cause of his poverty. "Principally," said he, with a twinkle in his eye, "because I have so often preached without notes."

A dressmaker in Portland, Oregon, got mad at a neighbor in the room beneath, and, cutting a hole in the floor, doused the other woman while in bed with hot water.

"And so your father has gone to a mission ary station?" "Yes; we are quite alone now." Don't you miss the directing hand of your household? "O, mother didn't go." Belated Inebriate—I shay, stranger! Sober Party—Well, what do you want? Inebriate— —Can't you help a genle (hic) man find a housh that'll fit thish (hic) lachkey?"

Henry George says that there is work enough in this country for every man to have a job. Wouldn't it be a good idea, then, for

George to go to work instead of wasting his time in talk? Many a young bride has sobbed herself to sleep because, when she showed her husband her first angel cake, he was stupid enough to ask how she happened to break off the end o

Little Dick—I don't want to do that. Mamma—But you must. Little Dick—Why? Mamma—Because I say so. Little Dick—"What's the reason I have to mind you? I ain't your husband.

the mantlepiece

"Ma," sald Bertie, "should I say 'pants or 'trowsers?'" "Trowsers, my dear," said the mother. "Well, then," said Bertie, "I think Bridget had better give Fido som water; he trowsers awfully."

The ballet girls of the National Opera Con pany have sought redress again in the Chicago courts against their employes. The last time they were seen in public it struck many peo-ple as if they needed re-dressing. Blobson (to Popinjay, in carriage)-Well

I declare! you have come out with gray hairs in your head since I saw you last. Popinjay Dou't doubt it. I have been waiting for my wife to come out of this dry goods store." Mamma (to Walter, who has just returne from his first experience with a fishing rod)
—WLat, back so soon? Walter—Yes'm; I thought I'd come home. The worms were so nervous I couldn't get them on the hooks.

A three-year-old boy, who, afflicted probab ly by the hot weather, had been cross and fretful all day, was asked rather sharply by his mother: "What's the matter?" "I want it to snow," was the child's prompt re-

Possible Patron—What do you charge for your paper, M st r. o m r f Editor—Fifty cents a year. P. P.—My stars and stripes! That's cheap. C. E.—Yes, I put the price so low that no one subscriber will think he can bankrupt me by stopping his paper.

The sleeping-car conductor went out on the platform a minute after dark, and when he came back his face was covered with black. "Papa," said a child, "Is that a new porter?"

'No, my child," replied the father, "we are only running into Pittsburg.

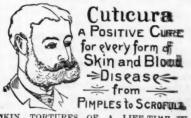
"That's a nice dinner," said the woman to a tramp; "but why don't ye sit down while ye eat?" "Sit down!" exclaimed the tramp. "Ma'am, I was an omnibus driver until I got When a singer's throat is raw, you can't expect her songs to be well done." too tired to ride, an' I wouldn't know how to eat if I had to sit down to my meals."

The confidence of people who have trie Hood's Sarsaparilla, in this preparation, is remarkable. It has cured many who have failed to derive any good whatever from other articles. For diseases caused by impus blood or low state of the system it is unsur-

A doctor who had been attending a dairyan's hired girl called at the house the oth man's mired girl caned at the nouse the source day. "How's your milkmaid?" he asked of the farmer when he came to the door. "It's none of your business how our milk is made," was the indignant response, and the door slammed most emphatically.

passed.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.



OKIN TORTURES OF A LIFE TIME INStantly relieved by a warm bath with CuraCURA SOAP, a real Skin Beautifier, and a single application of CUTICURA, the great Skin Cure.
This repeated daily with two or three doses of
CUTICURA RESOLVENT, the New Blood Purifier, to
keep the blood cool, the perspiration pure and
unirritating, the bowels open, and the liver and
kidneys active, will speedily cure
Eczema, tetter, ringworm, psoriasis, lichen,
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of torturing, distiguring, itebing, scaly and pimply diseases of the skin and scalp, with loss of
hair, when physicians and all known remedier
fail.
Sold everywhere Price Curature to every

Sold everywhere. Price, Cuticura, 50c.; Soar, 25c.; Resolvent, \$1. Prepared by the Potter 25c.; RESOLVENT, \$1. Prepared by the Potter Drug and Chemical Co., Boston, Mass. Send for "How to Cure Skin Diseases."

PIMPLES, blackheads, chapped and oily skin prevented by Cuticura Medicated SOAP.

SAVES MONEY.

One box of these pills will save many dollars in doctor's bills. They are specially prepared as a

Family Medicine, and supplies a want long felt. They re-move unhealthy accumulations from the body, without nausea or griping. Adapted to young and old. Price, 25c. SOLD EVERYWHERE.

University of the State of New York. AMERICAN VETERINARY COLLEGE.

139 and 141 West 54th St., New York City. The only school in the State which has the surgery (D. V. S.) The regular course of lectures will begin in October, 1887. Circular and information can be

DR. A. LIAUTARD, V. S.,

(Continued from First Page.)

dispose thoroughly of the carcases. It has been found that even where they are buried deeply that the seeds of the disease are carried to the surface by worms, and act as a source of contagious for years afterwards.

The most effectual plan is to burn the dead animals, but thoroughly covering with a thick coat of quicklime and burying deep ly is the next best.

Costly Uncleanness.

The present market range for butter is from 20 to eight cents. As much labor was expended over the eight cent stuff as over the 20 cent butter. The loss is 250 per cent, all incurred by neglect of the commonest rules of cleanliness. Sometimes the loss is due to mistakes. A man to keep his cows warm in cold weather and to save feed closes up every crevice by which air can enter. This causes the atmosphere of the stable to become impure, and as it is breathed over and over a taint is communi cated to the whole system and concentrates in the milk. Impure air is charged with the most destructive germs which are absorbed by the milk, not only in the cows but in the dairy where the milk is set. These germs cause acidity in , the milk, and this affects the cream in the churn, which foams up by reason of the evolution of gas produced by the decomposition going on in the acid cream and the butter cannot be gathered.

The weary woman at the churn, fretted by the heat and the tiresome, disappointing labor, is simply striving with some unclean liness-it may be no more than an odor from barnyard, manure heap, slophole or cesspool, from which there is flowing out, if we could only see it, a stream of uncleanliness just as smoke pours from a chimney and diffuses itself through the air. Other evils besides these result from this and other neglects. Scarlet fever, typhold, diarrhoe with its results (dysentery and bloody flux), all common diseases of the farm, are produced by these deadly germs of decaying matter, which is what is known as filth And more than this, the milk taken from such places is apt to carry with it into the houses where it is consumed these same diseases, and so produce no one can tell what mischief .- N. Y. Tribune,

English Tribute to America.

The Nineteenth Century is a monthly re view, published in London, and is a mirro of English opinion. The last issue has an article upon "Our Great Competitor," by James Keith, and, as the Boston Commercial Bulletin states, it is one of the most substantial tributes to the advancement made by America over the other nations that pen could write.

The advantages of a free government ar quite cleverly depicted, and a sharp contrast with Great Britian is drawn. In invention, the life and soul of progress to any nation there is a welcome and an encouragement in the United States while in England barriers bar the way. Here the fees for natent amount to the sum of \$55 for a period of seventeen years; in England inventors have to pay the government the sum of £154 in government fees during a period of fourteen years for every invention patented.

In the matter of taxation there is a marked contrast. Our taxation for the government and civil service is paid out of the import duties, and taxes are much less proportionately than in Great Britain, with less of the grinding poverty and misery. Take the case of London for example: The taxes average 25 to 30 per cent, on the rental, and the rental is not small, while there is a special tax levied on all coal that comes into the city, to the extent of thirteen pence per ton. The electric light cannot be applied on any large scale owing to the dead weight of taxation; telephony and telegraphy are so taxed that no private individual can afford to apply them in business; the government holds the telegraph and main wires, and will neither take up telephony itself, for the use of the public, nor give reasonable facilities for the private companies to do so. The Briton who writes in the Nineteenth Century is candid enough to remark: " Need it be wondered at that in the application of scientific appliances we are far behind America."

There is a great contrast between the school systems of the United States and Great Britein. Here every child is (presumably) thoroughly educated, at the expense of the government. We have laws in every State for the schooling of the children, and in most states these laws are compulsory. In England the cost of education bears upon all classes of society and in consequence poor people try every expedient to cut short the school term of their children's education.

The most remarkable incident of this out. spoken article is the arraignment of the governing system. "We must decentralize more-following the successful example shown us by the United States and our own colonies-and establish local parliaments in England, Scotland, Wales and Ireland, for the settlements of all matters pertaining to local government in each of these countries: leaving imperial matters to be settled solely by the Parliment in London, if we are to have progressive legislation and to relieve the people of heavy burdens."

This is no small tribute of praise, but it is deserved, for in no other plan of national entity has our own of State soverignity, local town government, and federal unity been carried to so successful an issue.

It is significant that the English writer refers to America as "orr great competitor." He admits our advantages in natural resources. that we are the greatest agricultural, manufacturing and mining nation in the world, with unlimited credit, and are no unworthy foeman .- U. S. Economist.

A Worm that Eats Steel Rails.

The existence has just been discovered of a detestable microbe which feeds upon iron with as much gluttony as the phylloxera up- space about it. on the vine. Some time ago the greatest consternation existed among the engineers that some terrible defect must exist either

with loss of life-had occurred. It was not, however, until after six months had elapsed that the surface of the rails appeared to be corroded, as if by acid, to the extent of 100 yards. The rail was taken up and broken, but it was perceived that it was literally hollowed out by a thin gray worm, to which

the qualification of "railoverous" was assigned, and by which name it is to be classed in natural history. The worm is said to be two centimetres in length and of the size of the prong of a silver fork in circumference. It is of a light gray color, and on the head carries two little glands filled with a corrosive secretion, which is ejected every ten minutes upon the iron. This liquid renders the iron soft and spongy and of the color of rust, and it is then greedily devoured by the insect. "This is no exaggeration," says the official report of the commission, "that this creature for its size is one of the most voracious kind, for it has devoured thirty-six kilogrammes of rail in a fortnight."-Cologne Gazette.

THE EASTERN PEACH TRADE.-It was eported at the Mercantile Exchange yesterday that the peach trade had received a boom by the arrival of several trains from New Jersey and Delaware fruit centres, which were laden to their utmost capacity with beautiful specimena of the luscious excellent condition, and the specimens from Delaware are not the less desirable because they are smaller in size. Splendid fruit of this kind can now be had for 75 cents and \$1 a basket. This price will hold until the first of next week, when it is likely it will go 'way down. The fruit is larger and juicier than it has been for years. It is safe to place the sales of last week at 100,000 pushels and crates in this city alone. When the season is at its height this amount will probably represent the average daily sales. -N. Y. Commercial Bulletin, Aug. 20.

THE Ohio Live Stock Comm'ssion ha lecided to maintain the quarantiue estab lished against Cook County, Ill., some time on account of the existence of contagious pleuro-pneumonia. No cattle wintered outh of Kansas and Missouri will be per mitted to enter that State for fear of Texas or Splenic fever. A quarantine has als been declared against Dewitt County, Ill. on account of the prevalence of contagious disease among horses in that county.

Beterinary Department

Conducted by Prof. Robert Jennings, Veterina tonaucea by Froj. Avoert Sennings, retermine through the column of the Michigan Farmer to all regular subscribe free. The full name and address will be nece vary that we may identify them as subscribers. Tymptoms should be accurately described to ensw correct treatment. No questions answered profe one dollar. Private address, No. 201 First St. Detroit, Mich.

Turning or Twisting the Horns of Cattie.

DUNDAS, Ontario, Aug. 15th, 1887. Veterinary Editor of the Michigan Farmer .. We have a cow whose horn keeps growing so as to hurt her head. How can we prevent this? Can the horns be bent in the form we want? Are there any books or how to shape and manage horns in cattle! If they are not of a proper shape can they be shaped so as to remain?

In answer to your first question, "How an we prevent this?" scrape the hour with an ordinary steel scraper on the oppo site side to which the horn turns. It will soon turn in that direction, thus relieving the pressure upon the head. To your sceond we answer yes. To your third, we know of no book on the subject. To your fourth we cannot give a positive answer, but will say there are cases where from deformity or unnatural growth of the horns we are justified in changing the direction of such growth in the horns of cattle, which we presume is the question you wish us to decide. The horn will always turn to the side scraped, inwards, outwards, upwards or downwards. In the days of our great grandfathers, the turning or twisting of the horns in cattle was a matter of financial gain, as was the docking of the tail in a horse, an operation not justified by the laws of humanity. The then cruel practice of twisting or curving of the horns was accomplished by means of hot irons. The horns thus operated upon lose their natural elasticity; they become thickened, hard and brittle. In Europe this practice of beautifying the horns has been suppressed through the influence of societies for the prevention of cruely to animals. Cases of necessity, as in your cow, do not come under that law. Barrow, in his travels in South Africa, tells us that this brutal custom was not confined to Great Britain or Europe, and probably had not its origin in either, for oxen being used for the saddle as well as draught by the Naguamas and other tribes, and par ticularly being often ridden by ladies, great care was taken to select the handsomest for this purpose, and the homs of the young cattle were twisted into spiral curves, and a variety of fantastic forms, by means of heated irons.

Probabably Worms in a Shephard Pup.

St. Johns, Aug. 15, 1887.

Veterinary Editor of the Michigan Farmer. I have a shepherd pup, five months old; for the last month and a half it has had spasms or fits, sometime two or three a day, and then none for a week or so. Seem worse in very warm days. He will roll up Lis eves and commence to back, act afraid and run for the house or under the barn, and will get over it generally in about an hour. Does not seem to want to bite any one. I have seen him try to make water. When just commencing to have a spasm he is very lively. There is a number of them here, and this is the only one that I can hear of that is troubled with fits. This is about all the description that I can give. Can there be anything done for him? If so please answer through the MICHIGAN FARMER. If not you need not take up give the following as the present

Answer .- From the symptoms described employed on a German railway by accidents in your Shepherd pup, we are inclined to occurring always at the same place, proving diagnose the trouble as parasitic worms in the stomach or intestines. Treatment: in the material or the construction of the Take calomel, one scruple; jalap, pulverized, rails. The German government directed an one drachm; scammony, pulverized, one inquiry to be made and a commission of scruple; Jamaica ginger root, pulverized, surveillance to be formed for the purpose of half drachm; linseed meal, two drachms. maintaining constant watch at the spo Mix with molasses to a mass, and divide where the acc dents—one of them attended into twelve pills. Give one pill a day.

Commercial.

DETROIT WHOLESALE MARKET.

DETROIT, August 22, 1887. FLOUR .- The market shows little change Low grade stock is very weak. Trade is o fair proportions but by no means active Quotations on car lots are as follows:

WHEAT .- The week closes with a dull mar ket, and nothing in the outlook at all inter esting. Receipts are light, but so is the demand, and even speculative dealing is reduced to very light proportions. Closing prices on Saturday were as follows: Spot-No. 1 white, 78%c; No. 2 red, 73%c; No. 3 red 73%c. Futures-No. 2 red. August, 73%c: September, 74%c; October, 75%c; December

CORN .- With light receipts and stocks i tore exhausted, little business doing. For No. 2 spot 45c was bid. Futures were ne glected.

OATS .- Are dull and lower. No. 2 white sold at 30%c, and No. 2 mixed at 26%c. For September delivery some sales of No. 2 mixed were reported at 26%@27c.

BARLEY .- Sales of No. 2 are reported a \$1 25@1 30, and No. 3 at \$1 10@1 15 per.cental fruit. The Jersey peaches are large and in The market is stronger, owing to the belief that the crop will be lighter than usual. RYE.—Quoted at 44@45c \$ bu., with a quiet

> FEED.—By the car-load \$12 50@13 00 per to is quoted for bran. Middlings quoted at \$12 50

market.

RUTTER.-Market firm at an advance Choice dairy commands 20c per lb., with extra at 21@22c. Creamery is selling at 24@26c per lb., with demand good. Both stocks and reeipts are light.

CHEESE.-Market higher, and quotations at 1%@12c for Michigan full creams; Ohio, 9% @10%c; New York, 11%@12c. EGGS.—Fresh command 12@13c W doz. Re

eipts improving. FOREIGN FRUITS.-Lemons, Messinas, ox, \$5 50@6 00; oranges, Messinas, \$ box, 24 50@5; cocoanuts, \$ 100, \$5 00@5 50; bananas, yellow, P bunch, \$2@3; red, \$1 50@

\$2; Pine apples \$2 doz., \$2 00@2 25. Figs, 11@ 12c for layers, 12@14c for fancy. BEESWAX.-Steady at 25@30c 9 b., as to HONEY .- Old quoted at 9211c # b. for comb, and 6@9c for extracted. New firm at 17@18c per lb. for comb. The crop will be a

very light one this season, and higher prices are looked for. BEANS .- Market firm at \$2 00 per bu. for city picked mediums. It is feared the crop has been greatly injured by the drouth.

DRIED APPLES .- Market firm at 6@7c for ommon, and 14@15c for evaporated. Few offering

MAPLE SUGAR .- Quoted at 9c per lb. The lemand light. SALT .- Michigan, 86c per bbl. in car lots;

astern, 85c; dairy, \$2 per bbl.; Ashton marter sacks, 69c. POTATOES .- Stocks are light. Held firmly at \$2 50 \$2 bbl. for Southern. The crop will be

a light one this season. ONIONS .- Quoted at \$3 9 bbl., and firm. POULTRY .- Market quiet; turkeys an spring chicks lower. Hens firm. Quoted as follows: Live, \$ 15., roosters, 5%c; hens, 9c; turkeys, 10@10%c; ducks, 7@7%c; spring

chicks, 11%c; P pair, pigeons, 20@25c. HIDES.—Green city, 6@6%c \$ 3., country, 3%@7c; cured, 8c; green calf, 7@7%o; salted do, 8c; sheep-skins, 20@50c each; bulls, stag and grubby hides 14 off.

APPLES.-Quoted at \$1 50@2 25 per bbl. with light supply of good fruit. PEARS .- Stocks liberal. Bartletts quoted

at \$5 50@6 00 \$ bbl. and other varieties as to PEACHES .- The supply good. Quoted at

ceipts being limited. Quoted at \$2 50@4 00 %

bu. as to variety. FRUIT.—Blackberries quoted at \$6 50@7 for two-bushel stands, fruit small and dried up. 29 mixed westerns av 788 lbs at \$2 90, and 3 Huckleberries in large supply and selling at av 675 lbs at \$2 75. \$5@6 per stand. Grapes are selling at \$6 per 100 lb. stands. Crab apples dull at 75c@

TOMATOES .- Steady at \$1 % bu. Receipts increasing.

\$1 per bu. for Siberian.

WATERMELONS .- Quotably steady but very quiet at \$12@17 per 100, the latter for selected lots. WINTERGREEN BERRIES-Nominal a

\$3 23 50 per bu. VEGETABLES .- Quoted as follows: Per doz bunches: Onions, 25@30c; pie plant, 25

@30c; parsley, 20c; beets, 30c; carrots, 25@30c. Per doz, cucumbers, 30c; squash, 40 @45c; egg plant, \$2@2 50; cauliflower, \$1 25@ 1 50; corn. 7@9c. Per bu, wax beans, \$1 25@ 1 50. PROVISIONS .- Market unchhnged. There

is a fair demand, especially for smoked meats and lard. Quotations here are as follows:

Family	16	25	@16	50
Short clear	17	25	@17	50
Lard in tierces, W D			0	6%
Lard in kegs, \$ b			(@)	
Hams, 10 10		12%	@	121/2
Shoulders, W D		71/	0	8
Choice bacon, \$ 10		1014	@	10%
Extra mess beef, per bbl	7	50	@ 7	75
Tallow, # 6		8 -	0	
HAY.—The following is a	re	core	d of	the
sales at the Michigan Avenue	801	ales	for	the

past week, with prices per ton: Monday-2 loads: One at \$13 and \$10 50. Tuesday—22 loads: Five at \$11; four at \$12, \$10 50 and \$10; two at \$9 50; one at \$13,

\$11 50 and \$9. Wednesday—10 loads: Four at \$10; three at \$11; two at \$12; one at \$7. Thursday—14 loads: Five at \$12; three at \$10; two at \$11 50 and \$11; one at \$13 and \$8. Friday—32 loads: Eight at \$11; six at \$10; four at \$13 and \$12; three at \$10 50 and \$8; two at \$9; one at \$11 50 and \$9 50. \$11 50 and \$9. Saturday—14 loads: Five at \$11; two at \$13, \$11 50 and \$10; one at \$10 50, \$9 50 and \$8.

LIVE STOCK MARKETS.

At the Michigan Central Yards. Saturday, Aug. 20, 1887.

CATTLE.

The receipts of cattle at these yards num bered 403 head, against 757 last week. The There was a good demand for good grades at buik of the receipts were westerns, there not being enough Michigan cattle on sale to establish prices, and they were common. QUOTATIONS:

Smith sold Reagan a mixed lot of 10 head of coarse butchers' stock av 715 lbs at \$2 40.
Dennis sold John Robinson a mixed lot of 24 head of fair butchers' stock av 771 lbs at \$2 40.

Extra Beeves—Graded steers, weigh-

32 75, and 2 bulls to Caplis av 715 lbs at \$2. Watson sold John Robinson a mixed lot of head of fair butchers' stock av 976 lbs at 3, and 7 coarse ones av 700 lbs at \$2.

SHEEP. The offerings of sheep numbered 921 head, gainst 993 last week. Sellers asked a sharp

advance over the rates of last week, but buy ers would not come to their terms, so the oulk of the receipts went east in first hands J. B. Rowe sold Young 20, part lambs, av 72 lbs at \$3 70. Watson sold John Robinson 52 av 72 lbs a

33 15. Plotts sold John Robinson 119 av 82 lbs at HOGS. The offerings of hogs numbered 1,162

nead, against 2,110 last week. The market opened up with an active demand, and out ide of one car load all were sold. While the figures paid do not indicate any advance buyers claimed that they were paying 10 cents over last week's prices, the quality being easily that much poorer. J B Rowe sold Webb Bros 83 av 174 lbs a

C Roe sold Webb Bros 163 av 159 lbs a O'Hara sold Sebring 67 av 213 lbs at \$4 85. Smith sold Webb Bros 36 av 155 lbs at \$4 35. C Roe sold Webb Bros 156 av 183 lbs at

Newman sold Webb Bros 63 av 158 lbs at

Merritt sold Webb Bres 67 av 191 lbs av C Roe sold Webb Bros 81 av 170 lbs at \$4 70.

King's Yards.

Saturday, Aug. 20, 1887. CATTLE.

The receipts of cattle at these yards numbered 729 head. While a good portion of the offerings consisted of western cattle, the larger part were Michigan. The quality as a whole was poor, and for the commones grades prices ruled weak and somewhat lower than those of one week ago. Of fair to good butchers' cattle the supply was limited and the market had an upward tendency.

McMullen sold Brooka a mixed lot of 18 nead of fair butchers' stock av 757 lbs at \$3, and 2 bulls av 935 lbs at \$2. Brant sold Caplis 4 thin heifers av 665 lbs Deer sold Sullivan & F a mixed lot of 5

Deer sold Sullivan & F a mixed lot of shead of fo'r butchers' stock av 923 ibs at \$3.

Lovewell sold J Wreford 2 fair butchers' steers av 925 ibs at \$3.25, and 4 thin cows to John Robinson av 930 lbs at \$2.15.

Peach sold McGee a mixed lot of 4 head of arse butchers' stock av 642 lbs at \$2 25.

Robb sold Huyser a mixed lot of 5 head of thin butchers' stock av 794 lbs at \$2 65; 3 fair cows to Kammon av 1,070 lbs at \$2 50, and 2 ulls av 890 lbs at \$2. Hodges sold McGee a mixed lot of 7 head

of thin butchers' stock av 890 lbs at \$2 50.
Webb sold Brooks 8 stockers av 655 lbs at \$2 50 and 3 thin steers av 840 lbs at \$3 10.
Beardslee sold Volgt a mixed lot of 14 head of fair butchers' stock av 700 lbs at \$3 10 Purdy sold Knoch 5 good butche av 1,068 lbs at \$3 90, and 6 to Genther av bs at \$3 80.

Beach sold McGee a mixed lot of 10 head of thin butchers' stock av 694 lbs at \$2 60 Glenn sold Brooka 6 bulls av 1,353 lbs a

Wreford & Beck sold Mason 28 mixed westerns av 773 lbs at \$2 65, and 53 to Kelly av 885 ibs at \$2 25. MeHugh sold Brooka 3 fair butchers' steers av 1,096 lbs at \$3 25.

Giddings sold Brooka 9fair butchers' steer av 986 lbs at \$3 30. old Kammon thin cows av 1,040 Longgor sold Kammon thin cows av 1,040 lbs at \$2 25, and 3 bulls to Kolb av 923 lbs at Proper sold J Wreford a mixed lot of

head of fair butchers' stock av 816 lbs at \$3, and 14 stockers to Brookaav 760 lbs at \$2 40.
Guthrie sold Orlong 5 hir helfers av 738 bs at \$3 35, and 4 stockets to Ferry av 567 Brooka sold Kraft 5 good butchers' steer

av 830 lbs at \$3 75.

Beardstee sold Kolt 5 far butchers' steers ac 943 lbs at \$3 20, and 8 bookers to Brooka av 830 lbs at \$2 75. Wreford & Beck sold Mary 31 mixed westerns av 774 lbs at \$2 90 and 11 to Heller a 852 lbs at \$2 85.

thin ones to McGee av 780 lls at \$2 50. Guthrie sold Stucker a mixed lot of 8 head of thin butchers' stock av \$26 lbs at \$2 60 and \$2@2 25 % crate and \$0@65c % fifth bushel baskets for Michigan, and \$1 75@2 00 % ½-bu.

Dasket for Delaware.

of thin butchers stock av \$2 105 at \$2 90.

Purdy sold Stonehouse amixed lot of 5 head of coarse butchers' stock av 572 lbs at \$2 10 PLUMS.—The supply was moderate, re- and 5 good heifers to Kamman av 736 lbs at \$3 50. D Sullivan sold McGee a mixed lot of 14

Purdy sold Marx 8 fair beifers av 745 lbs at

\$3 35.
Wreford £ Beck sold McGee 54 mixed westerns av 795 lbs at \$2 10.

SHEEP. The offerings of sheep numberedl, at The market opened up with a good demand, and the receipts were closed out at strong ast week's prices.

Feldspaugh sold Fitzpatrick 76 av 84 lbs at \$3 50 and 42 lambs av 56 lbs at \$5. Webb sold Morey 100, part lambs, av 77 lbs at \$3 75 and 13 bucks av 80 lbs at \$2 50. Culver sold Morey 100 av 84 lbs at \$3 60, and 20 bucks to Loosemore av 82 lbs at \$2 50 Langeor sold Loosemore 72, part lambs, as

58 lbs at \$3 25.
Ackley sold Loosemore 124 av 60 lbs at Lane sold Andrews 48 av 83 lbs at \$3 50 and 33 lambs av 53 lbs at \$4 50. Purdy sold Andrews 54 av 91 lbs at \$3 80, and 58 lambs av 53 lbs at \$4 80.

HOGS. The offerings of hogs numbered 1,253 head Both the local dealers and shippers competed for the receipts, and sellers had no trouble in getting last week's prices for their

Standlick sold Rauss 52 av 168 lbs at \$4 50 Taylor sold Rauss 49 av 185 lbs at \$4 80.

Lovewell sold Clark 32 av 187 lbs at \$4 60.

Robb sold Sullivan & F 41 av 199 lbs at \$4 60 and 49 av 178 lbs at \$4 50.

McHugh sold Sullivan & F 43 av 181 lbs at \$4 50. Taylor sold Rauss 49 av 185 lbs at \$4

Brant sold Clark 34 av 202 lbs at \$4 70 Walls sold Sullivan 5 75

McCafferty sold Sullivan & F 57 av 197 lbs at \$4 50. McMullen sold Sullivan & F 67 av 188 lbs at \$4 60. Sheldon sold Rauss 72 av 207 lbs at \$4 80. Shepard sold Rauss 44 av 178 lbs at \$4 70. Giddings sold Rauss 35 av 205 lbs at \$4 70. Gieason sold Clark 17 av 200 lbs at \$4 60. Culver sold Sullivan & F 57 av 192 lbs at

Parks sold Rauss 60 av 204 lbs at \$4 90. Lane sold R S Webb 40 av 180 lbs Lane sold R S Webb 40 av 189 lbs at \$4 50. Roberts sold Sullivan & F 75 av 171 lbs at Proper sold R S Webb 46 av 162 lbs at \$4 50.

Buffalo.

CATTLE.—Receipts, 13,506 against 16,925 the previous week. The market opened up on Monduy with 263 car loads on sale, full former prices, but half fat and common light stuff ruled dull at a decline of 5@10 cents. A load of fancy steers av 1,400 to 1,500 lbs sold at \$5; good 1,300 to 1,400 lbs, \$4 25@4 35; good 1,200 to 1,300 lbs, \$4@4 25; good 1,100 to 1,200 lbs, \$3 50@4; mixed butchers' stock fair to good, \$2 75@8 50; stockers, 3 50@3 75 | 2 50@3. There were 15 loads on sale Tuesday. The offerings were all light and sold at abou former prices. There were but few cattle on sale Wednesday, Thursday and Friday, the market ruling steady for good cattle and weak for common. On Saturday fair to prime native steers sold 5@10 cents higher, and

ing 1,800 to 1,450 lbs. Choice Beeves—Fine, fat, well-formed steers, weighing 1,800 to 1,400 lbs.... 1,400 lbs.
Good beeves—Well-fattened steers
weighing 1,200 to 1,350.
Medium Grades—Steers to fine flesh.
weighing 1,700 to 1,248 tha
Light Butchers—Steers averaging
850 to 1,100 lbs, of fair to good
quality. 8 90@4 10 3 65 24 00 quality.....tock—Inferior to mon steers and heifers, for city slaughter, weighing 900 to 1,000 lbs. 8 00223 60 Michigan stock cattle, common eders, fair to choice.....

previous week. The offerings of sheep on Monday consisted of 74 car loads, or about 14,800 head. The demand was slow, but prices averaged about the same as on Saturday. Common to fair sheep sold at \$5 50%; good to choice, \$4 15@4 50, and fair to good lambs at \$5 25@6. There were 24 loads on sale Tuesday. The market ruled weak, but prices were not quotably lower. On Wednesday good sheep were firm and common dul and weak. The offerings were light on Thursday and Friday and prices showed no change. Common to fair sheep sold at \$3 50@4: On Saturday there were 5,400 on sale. Good to choice sheep were scarce and firm at \$4 25 @4 50; inferior to fair, dull at \$3 25@3 75; lambs dull and lower at \$4 50@6 for com-

SHEEP.-Receipts 50,400, against the 53,800

xtra.
-Receipts 43,876 against 64,746 the previous week. There were 65 car loads of hogs on sale Monday. The demand for all grades of corn fed hogs was active at an adgrades of corn fed nogs was average's privance of 10@15 cents over Saturday's privance of the corn were steady. Corn while "grassers" were steady. Corn fed Yorkers sold at \$5 3065 50, and medium weights at \$5 5065 60. Grassy pigs and light weights sold at \$4 25@4 75, and best "grassrrs" at \$5@5 25. The market ruled steady on Tuesday, and good "grassy" York weights odvanced 15@25 cents on Wednesday. There odvanced 15@25 cents on Wednesday. There was but little change on Thursday and Friday, the market for "grassers" showing some weakness on light offerings. On Saturday the offerings of h gs numbered 8,425. Prices declined 5@10 cents. Good to corn fed Yorkers sold at \$5 40@5 50; good to choice medium weights, \$5 50@5 60; "grassy" Michigans, co amon to best, \$4 50 @5 20.

CATTLE.-Receipts 48,215 against 55,026 last week. Shipments 17,268. The market opened up on Monday with 900 head on sale. The demand was active on both local and shipping account, and prices ruled 10 cents higher on good cattle than on Saturday, while other grades were steady and unchanged. The best steers were quoted at \$5, and choice to fancy shippers at \$4 30@4 85, with fair to choice at \$3 65@4 65. Common to choice butchers' steers of 900 to 1,150 lbs sold at \$3 10 @4 20, and inferior to good cows at \$1@2 35. Good native cattle were scarce on Tuesday. and on Wednesday this class advanced 10 cents, but common grades were 5@10 cents ower. The market ruled steady on Thursday and on Friday prices were a shade higher. On Saturday the receipts numbered 3,000 The market ruled active and firm, closing at the following.

dogramons.			
Prime beeves	84	9025	10
1,600 lbs	4	40@4	90
Fair to choice shipping, 1,200 to 1,400 lbs	4	1024	70
Common to good shipping, 1,050 to		75@4	
Poor and medium steers, 900 to 1,100		-	
lbs	3	2024	30
Fair to choice cows	1	75002	45
Inferior to medium cows	1	75@2 20@1	75
Poor to choice bulls	1	4000	60
stockers, 550 to 860	1	75002	75
Feeders, 875 to 1,150	2	402.2 75@2 75@3	30

Hods.-Receipts 62,610, against 59,204 last ast week. Shipments 26,060. The offerings of hogs on Monday numbered 10,310. The market opened up with an advance of 5@10 cents over the rates of Saturday, and about all were sold. Poor to prime light sold at \$4 70@5 26; inferior mixed to choice heavy, \$4 90@5 55; skips and culls, \$3@4 50. Prices declined 10@15 cents on Tuesday, and another 5 cents was taken off on Wednesday. Prices were a shade better on Thursday bu heavy hogs went back on Friday, light sell-ing strong. On Saturday there were only 7,000 hogs rece ved. The demand was active and the market closed 5 cents higher. Poor o prime light sold at \$4 90@5 35; inferio red to choice heavy, \$4 80@5 85; skips and culls \$3@4 50.

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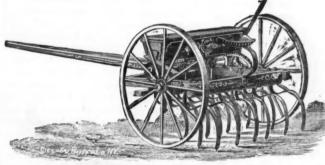
MICHIGAN COUNTY FAIRS.

9 1		
1	Armada Ag'l Society	Armada Uct. 5 to 7 Geo. s. Adams. Assault
1	AVOR Ag'l Society	Rochester Oct 11 to 14
t	Dancroft Union Market Fair	Baacroft Oct. 11 to 14 C S Cosgrove Bancroft
	Brighton Market Fair	Brighten Oct. 11 to 14 Louis Meyer Rrighton.
	Central Fair Association	Hubbardston Sept. 20 to 23 N M Campbell Hubbardst'n
	Chelsea Fair Association	Chelsea Sept. 29 to Oct. 1 Geo S Mitchell Chelsea.
8	Dowagiac Union Fair	Dowagiae Oct. 4 to 7 J O Becraft Dowagiae.
9	Eaton Rapids Union Society	Eaton Rapids Oct. 5 to 7 Orr Shurtz Eat'n Rapids
-	Fearnaught Driving Park Ass'n	Romeo Oct. 4 to 7 CJ Phillips Romeo
7	Fenton Union Society	Fenton Oct. 4 to 7 W Rigermore Wenter
1	Hadley District Society	Fenton Oct. 4 to 7 W Blackmore Fenton Hadley Oct. 4 to 7 HS Brigham Hadley
1	Ionia District Fair Association	Ionia Sept. 27 to 30 K R Smith Ionia.
5 1	Milford Union Society	Milford Oct. 4 to 7 C E Lovejoy Wilford.
١.	Northern Mich Society	
1	Oakland & Wayne Society	Farmington. Sept. 20 to 23 F D Clarke armington.
		Plymouth Oct. 4 to 7 J. M. Collier Plymouth.
, 1	Petersburg Fair Association	Petersburg. Oct. 4 to 6 H Gramkie Petersburg.
- 1	Stockbridge Union Fair Society	Stockbridge . Oct. 4 to 7 W C Niehols Stockbridge
- 1	Union Ag'l Society	Litchfield Oct. 11 to 14 L B Agard Intchfield.
- 1	Union Ag'l Society	Plainwell Sept. 27 to 30 W H Hooper Plainwell.
ł	Allegan County	Allegan Oct. 4 to 7 G H LaFleur. Allegan.
: 1	Branch County	Coldwater Sept 26 to 30
. 1	Berrien County	NIIOS Sept 27 to 30 E P Ely Nilos
ч	Calhoun County.	Marshall Oct. 4 to 7 J.R. Cummings Marshall
	dinton County	St. Johns Oct. 4 to 7 Murrett Frink St. Johns.
	Eaton County	Charlotte Oct. 4 to 7 Geo R Perry Charlotte
. !	Gratiot County	Ithaca Sept. 27 to 30 FS tarnes Ithaca
1	Hillsdale County	Hillsdale Oct. 4 to 7 F M Holloway Hillsdale
. 1	Ingham County	
1	Kalamazoo County	Kalamazoo Oct. 4 to 7 Geo E Curtis Walamazoo
1	Lenawee County	Adrian Sept. 27 to 30 E L Mills Adrian
1	Lapeer County	
1	Midland County	Midland Sept 14 to 16 HT. Fairchild Midland
1	Manistee County	Onekama Sept. 20 to 22 John N Brodiel Book Loke
1	Macomb County	Mt. Clemens. Sept. 28 to 30 W A Rowley Mt Clemens
ı	New Monroe County	MODIOE Sept. 27 to 29 H A Conent Monson
П	Oakland County	Pontiac Sept. 27 to 30 H A Wyckoff . Pontiac .
1		
1	St. Joseph County	Owosso Oct. 4, 5 and 6 E.O Dewey Owosso.
1	Tuecole County	Centerville. Sept. 27 to 30 Samuel Cross. Centervil le.
	Washtenew County	Vassar Sept. 27 to 30 R S Weaver Watrou svill
1	ii dontona w County,	Ann Arbor. Oct. 4 to 7 John R Miner Ann Arbor.
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1	D M DEDDAY D C	

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